The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 26. CHICAGO, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 29, 1873. NUMBER 163.

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Monroe and Franklin-sts.

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Try CHEERFUL VOICES, 50c.

The new SCHOOL SONG BOOK, by L. O. EMERSON. We shall sell 100,000 in 1873.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a limited partnership has this 27th day of January, 1873, been formed by and between William Numsen, John W. Numsen, N. G. Numsen, and Wm. N. Numsen, all of Baltimore, Maryland, who are the special partners, and who have contributed the sum of $100,000 to the capital stock of said partnership, and F. A. Waidner, of Chicago, who is the general partner and successor to the firm of Wm. Numsen & Sons, of Chicago. That this limited partnership is to continue for the period of two years from this date.

The business of the old firm will hereafter be carried on at Nos. 45 and 47 River-st., Chicago, under the name and style of F. A. Waidner, who will pay all the debts against the old firm, and who is authorized to receive and receipt for all outstanding indebtedness due to Wm. Numsen & Sons, of Chicago.

F. A. WAIDNER.
WM. NUMSEN.
JOHN W. NUMSEN.
N. G. NUMSEN.
WM. N. NUMSEN.
Special Partners.

Chicago, Ill., Jan. 27, 1873.

6,267 YOUNG MARRIED FOLKS, Are invited to examine the Empire Parlor Bedstead. Sold on instalments. EMPIRE PARLOR BEDSTEAD CO., 369 West Madison-st.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of D. W. & A. KEITH & CO. is dissolved this day by mutual consent. Either of the partners will sign the firm name in liquidation.

D. W. KEITH,
ABIJAH KEITH,
WM. B. GALE.

Chicago, Jan. 27, 1873.

P. S.—The office of the late firm D. W. & A. Keith & Co. will be for the present at Hamlin, Hale & Co.'s, cor. Madison and Franklin-sts.

DISSOLUTION.

The firm of Petit & Oliver, heretofore doing business at 10 Lumber-st., is this day dissolved. The business will hereafter be conducted by Hans M. Oliver, who will receive all debts due to, and settle all accounts owing by the late firm.

CHARLES PETIT.
HANS M. OLIVER.

Chicago, Jan. 27, 1873.

DISSOLUTION.

The late firm of J. F. Nichols & Co., composed of J. F. Nichols, N. T. Fitch, and J. W. Hedenberg, was dissolved on the 15th of January, 1873, by decree of the Circuit Court.

The undersigned will continue the real estate business at Room 5, Morrison's Block, southeast corner Clark and Madison-sts.

J. W. HEDENBERG.

DISSOLUTION.

The partnership heretofore existing between J. F. Nichols, N. T. Fitch, and J. W. Hedenberg has been dissolved. The Real Estate and Loan Commission business will hereafter be conducted at 25 South Canal-st. (the same place as heretofore) by the undersigned, under the name and style of J. F. NICHOLS & CO.

J. F. NICHOLS,
N. T. FITCH.

Dated Chicago, Jan. 23, 1873.

FOR SALE.

PUBLIC SALE.

On Friday, the 31st instant, at 12 o'clock noon, we shall sell, to the highest cash bidder,

$6,000 of the People's Omnibus & Baggage Company's Stock

At our office, No. 14 Washington-st.

HAMMOND & WATSON.

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Manufacturers of Re-distilled and Deodorized Naphtha and Gasoline of uniform gravities, and tests guaranteed always up to standard:

87° Gasoline for Gas Machines.
85° Gasoline for Gas Machines.
74° Gasoline for Lamp, Stoves, and Vapor Burners.
63° Naphtha for Painters and Varnish Manufacturers.

Standard Carbon Oil, 110 to 115, fire test.
Snow White Safety Oil, 120 to 125, fire test.
Head Light Safety Oil, 175 to 180, fire test.

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Supplied at manufacturers' price by

HANNA, BARRETT & CO.,

Commission and Wholesale Dealers in

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STATIONER,

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Bookseller, Stationer, and News Dealer,

132 DEARBORN-ST.,

Northwest corner Madison-st., Chicago.

WANTED.

First-Class Building

wanted on Wabash-av., State, or Clark-sts., to be paid for one-third cash, balance in best West Madison-st. property, two blocks from bridge.

ROBERT REID, 150 LaSalle-st.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.

D. J. LINDSAY,

TAILOR,

148 Dearborn-st., opposite Tribune Building.

MEETINGS.

Masonic.

St. Bernard Commandery, No. 35, K. T. Stated Conclave this (Wednesday) evening at 7½ o'clock. Work on the order of K. T. By order of E. C.
J. O. DICKERSON, Recorder.

Masonic.

Regular communication of H. W. Bigelow Lodge, No. 438, A. F. and A. M., at their hall, No. 12 North Clinton-st., Wednesday evening, Jan. 29, 1873, for work. All the members requested to be present. Visiting friends cordially invited. By order of B. T. SMITH, W. M.
H. O. COLLINS, Sec.

I. O. of O. F.

All members of Fort Dearborn Lodge, No. 214, I. O. O. F., are hereby ordered to meet at the lodge room, this Wednesday evening, Jan. 29, to make arrangements for the funeral of our late Brother James Begg. A full attendance is desired.

WASHINGTON.

The Vice President Again Put in a Painful Position.

He Begs the Senate to Investigate His Conduct.

His Request Obtains Only One Vote in the Affirmative.

Startling Revelations in the Credit Mobilier Investigation.

Colfax's Bank Account and Deposit Stubs in Evidence.

The Missing $126,000 Legal Expenses Fully Accounted For.

Senator Logan Explains His Connection with the Credit Mobilier.

Suggestion that the Pennsylvania Legislature Be Investigated

For Chartering the Credit Mobilier for $50,000.

Proceedings in Congress Yesterday.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

"BEYOND HIS DEPTH."

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—The ruin of Colfax is only a little less complete than that of Senator Patterson. Last week the Vice President stated on oath to Judge Poland's Committee that he had not received $1,200 from Oakes Ames in June, 1868; that Ames' checks upon the Sergeant-at-Arms for that amount in favor of "S. C." had never been seen by him; that he was positive of this, because he could not possibly have received that amount of money from any source without recollecting it. To-day the books of the First National Bank of Washington were produced, and Colfax's account was examined. There appeared a credit of $1,968.63, dated June 22, 1868, two days after the date of Ames' checks to "S. C." on the Sergeant-at-Arms, and one day after that check was paid. This promised only presumptive proof of the deposit of the $1,200, but all doubt was removed when the cashier produced a deposit ticket bearing Colfax's signature, in which $1,968.63 was itemized, $1,200 being in cash, and the rest checks or drafts. The circumstantial evidence in Colfax's case is, therefore, complete. Ames swears that he drew a check on the Sergeant-at-Arms in favor of "S. C." for $1,200 on the 20th of June, 1868, and gave it to Colfax in payment of the Credit Mobilier dividend. The Sergeant-at-Arms produced the check, dated June 20, and shows that it was cashed on the 21st, and charged to Ames' account. On the 22d Colfax deposits exactly $1,200 in cash in the bank. Now, unless he can prove that he received the $1,200 from some other source, his case is hopeless, and he cannot escape a verdict of guilty of falsehood and perjury.

A SAD BLOW.

At the very time that the Cashier of the First National Bank was exhibiting the tell-tale accounts in the Poland Committee room, a strange scene was being enacted in the Senate. The Vice President, after the prayer, called the Senate to order, presented one or two communications from the other House and from the Executive Department, and then, in the midst of a painful silence, read from a half sheet of note paper a request that a Committee of his political opponents be appointed to investigate the damaging accusations that had been made against him, and called Mr. Anthony to the chair. No more impressive event has occurred in the Senate for many a day than when the Vice President left the Chamber, and Senator Pratt, apparently very much affected, moved the appointment of a Committee of Five. Mr. Thurman, whose head is always clear on points of constitutional law, though he often differs with the majority, was at once on his feet, urging objection in a five minute speech. He showed that the Senate had no right to appoint a Committee of Investigation, since, if anything detrimental to the character of the Vice President was discovered, that body could neither expel nor censure him. The only way of reaching the case was by impeachment; and that must be begun by the House of its own accord, without any influence from the Senate. If the Senate should appoint a Committee and make an investigation itself, it would disqualify its members to sit as impartial judges. Mr. Thurman's argument was so convincing that, when a *viva voce* vote was taken at its close, only two or three voted for the resolution. This action leaves the matter, as far as the Senate is concerned, just where it was before, and the only chance left for the Vice President, unless he can break through the net of circumstantial evidence that is gradually drawing closer and closer about him, is to request some friend in the House to present articles of impeachment, saying that he does it at Colfax's request, in order that he may have a fair trial before his peers in the Senate.

SENATOR LOGAN EXPLAINS.

General Logan explained his connection with the Credit Mobilier to the Committee this morning. He comes off much better than any Congressman who took Ames' fascinating stock. There is no conflict between his memory and Ames'. He agreed to take ten shares in February, 1868. The first two dividends paid for it, and gave him a balance of $329. He took Ames' check for this amount, and got it cashed. A few days after he concluded to keep out of the affair, and repaid Ames $329 with $2 interest. It appears that he had a friend who was a contractor on the Union Pacific Road, and who posted him on the operations of the Credit Mobilier, and the letters of this friend made him think he would prefer not to keep the stock. Judge Merrick asked Logan if he was not a member of the Pacific Railroad Committee of the time. He thought not, and returned a half hour later with the House journal to prove that he was not on the Committee until 1869.

BLAINE AND STEVENSON.

The investigation of the Iowa Falls & Sioux City Railroad by the Committee amounted to nothing, except to afford the spectators some amusement in listening to a tilt between Blaine and Stevenson, in which the latter got rousted. Stevenson introduced the resolution for the investigation, and appeared as prosecuting witness. For answers to his questions the Speaker gave a history of the road, and said that he owned 572 shares of stock in it, which he bought in January, 1872, of the Messrs. Coburn, of Skowhegan, Me., with whom he had numerous transactions in timber lands, coal lands, railroad stocks, bonds, and other property, amounting to hundreds of thousands of dollars. Blaine's interest in the road was, therefore, acquired four years after the extension of its land grant. Stevenson failed to make any point against him, and was a good deal cut up by Blaine's sharp retorts, which created much merriment at his expense.

JAMES F. WILSON IMPLICATED.

The Wilson Committee, as the public well knows, have thus far met with little success in their efforts to discover where the missing funds of the Union Pacific Railroad have gone. The previous witnesses, although interested in the Company to the extent of millions, and devoting their entire time to its service, and in addition having access to all the books, exhibit a remarkable lack of care and want of intelligence in the management of its funds. The witness to-day was Mr. Spence, formerly the Chief Clerk and Assistant Treasurer in the office of the Union Pacific Road in Boston. Why he was called to the stand, instead of some of the more important witnesses, is not known, for there were some of the very highest officials at hand. The committee-room was crowded to such a point that not half the auditors could be seated, and they were packed and jammed together, equal to the crowd in the Poland Committee at its most interesting session. Behind the witness was an unfriendly crowd, consisting of Oakes Ames, John B. Alley, Sidney Dillon, John Duff, Horace F. Clark, Augustus Schell, James F. Wilson, and others of considerable prominence before the public. The witness was called to give testimony against the management of the Union Pacific Railroad, and was not, as the Chairman said, a volunteer, as had been charged. He testified that he had been an accountant for 20 years; gave his relations to the Company; testified to his knowledge of the missing extra legal expense fund of $126,000, and to other matters, which were not relished by the previous witnesses who were present. He had not been on the stand half an hour before he made a favorable impression on all disinterested persons present. He did not volunteer any information; he offered no explanations nor excuses. He did not assume to have any knowledge on matters except as they came under his own observation. He answered every question briefly, modestly, concisely, and directly, and there was a feeling on all sides that he was testifying to the truth without reservation. Considerable interest was shown when he produced a memorandum, which aided him in drawing the checks for the $126,000 for legal fees, in March, 1871. This, he said, had been furnished him by Treasurer Williams, and upon it he had drawn various checks, enough to amount to the exact sum of $126,000. One check for $24,000 was given to General G. M. Dodge, of Iowa, and another for $19,000 was given to James F. Wilson, of Iowa, at that time a Government Director. Neither was made payable to the order of the gentlemen named. The witness gave the checks to them in person, and stated his position in the office at the time, and the circumstances. The rest of the money was paid out in three drafts to Bushnell.

Mr. Wilson entered the room just as his name was pronounced by the witness. He inquired at once, "What Wilson do you refer to?" He was answered, "James F. Wilson, of Iowa." At this point there was a decided sensation among the Committee and the spectators, and there was a most oppressive stillness for an instant. Wilson stepped forward, somewhat excited, and said: "Now I want to settle this thing right here," and was proceeding to speak his mind, when he was interrupted quite sharply by Committeeman Hoar, who objected to such interruptions, and told Mr. Wilson he would have an opportunity to be heard on the subject. The witness understood, as he said, that the $126,000 dollars was to be used for lobbying purposes, Treasurer Williams understanding the same thing. When the Committee had finished with Mr. Spence, Mr. Wilson was given an opportunity to question him, who still affirmed that he had given his questioner a check for $19,000 out of the $126,000 at the Company's office in Boston. After he had questioned the witness, Mr. Wilson made a formal denial that he had ever used or appropriated a dollar of the Company's fund except his salary as a Government Director. He said the only possible manner he could suggest, was that he might possibly have taken a check to hand to a third party. But of this he had no recollection. He subsequently made a statement, which turned into an argument, and then was put under a very rigid cross-examination by Messrs. Shellabarger and Hoar, as to his conduct in declining to sit upon the Committee to audit the extra legal expense account, and in this he appeared in a very unfavorable light, as regards his duty as a Director. He weakened his position greatly, being too talkative. But the Committee apparently were not satisfied that he received the check on his own behalf. It was attempted by Ames who cross-examined, with much anger, the witness, to show that he had been discharged for improper conduct. To this Mr. Spence exhibited a letter from the principal officers of the Company, including Ames, Alley, Rollins, and others, speaking of him and his character and services in the highest terms. The treatment of the witness on the part of Oakes Ames seemed to be very brutal. He went to Spence after the Committee had adjourned, and before anybody had left the room, and called him with an expletive a liar, and demanded why he had given such testimony.

SOUTHERN CLAIMANTS.

Ever since Senator Drake, in his amendment of 1871 to an appropriation bill, attempted to prevent any claimant under the act of March 12, 1863, from getting money from the Government through the Court of Claims, unless he proved that during the Rebellion he was a loyal citizen of the United States, and the Supreme Court decided that the provisions of that amendment were unconstitutional, Morrill and Conkling, Chandler and Edmunds, supported by nearly all the Northern Republican Senators, have attempted to accomplish by indirection what that amendment proposed to do directly. Last year, Morrill got an amendment attached to the Legislative bill, sending claimants, whose loyalty was not positively proven, to Congress, after the Court had decided their cases favorably, before they could get the money; while other claimants obtained what the Government owed them from the Treasury without a special act of Congress. That amendment went to the House, when, after much debate and great opposition not only from Democrats and Southern Republicans, but also from prominent Northern men, it was non-concurred in, and it was finally defeated in the Conference Committee. To-day, Morrill made another move in the same direction and passed without serious opposition the following amendment: "*Provided*, that in rendering any judgment in favor of any claimant under the act of March 12, 1863, said Court shall find the amount due, and shall also find and state whether or not said claimant has proved that he rendered no aid or comfort to the Rebellion, and where such claimant shall have failed to prove that he had not rendered such aid or comfort, no judgment of said Court shall be paid until a special appropriation therefor shall be made by Congress." In presenting it, he said that several large claims of notorious Confederates have already been passed, or are pending, and read some passages from the record of one Lamar, who, it was said, was a notorious blockade-runner, and now a claimant for more than a million. If the House was not so much in the habit of doing inconsistent things and was not now in such a state of demoralization, we might confidently look for the defeat of this amendment again. At any rate it will be strongly opposed, and, if an opportunity is given, warmly debated.

A SEWING MACHINE PATENT.

The case of Atkins and Felthouse, of Chicago, inventors of the feed and eight other important devices of the sewing machine, who were applicants for a seven years' extension, was to-day decided adversely upon by the Senate Committee on Patents. There was not a full Committee when the decision was made, and upon this ground a reconsideration will be insisted upon by the friends of the applicants. The House Committee on Patents will give a hearing to the applicants to-morrow, and it is anticipated that the applicants will receive a favorable report from them.

PROPOSED INCREASE OF SALARIES.

The House Judiciary Committee at its meeting to-day agreed upon a bill to increase the compensation of certain officers of the Government. It provides that the President shall have $50,000 per annum; the Vice President, $10,000; the Speaker of the House, $10,000; the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, $10,500; Associate Justices $10,000 each, and the members of Congress $8,000. It abolishes the present mileage system, and provides that hereafter members of Congress shall receive only their actual expenses incurred in coming from and returning to their places of residence, the statement of such expenses to be made under oath. So far as the salaries of Congressmen are concerned, the bill is to take effect during the present Congress. The other beneficiaries do not receive the increase until after the 4th of March, 1873.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE STATE DEPARTMENT.

NEW YORK, Jan. 28.—The following significant paragraph appears in the *Times:* "Secretary Fish is to remain in office, and wishes to have Bancroft Davis as his under Secretary. If we are not at loggerheads with half the world before a twelvemonth is over it will not be Bancroft Davis' fault. Mr. Davis must now be considered Secretary of State. He will doubtless kindly allow Mr. Fish to retain the title, while he wields the power."

[*To the Associated Press.*]

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S REPORT.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—The report of the Attorney General, which is mainly statistical, will soon be sent to Congress.

RECOGNIZED.

The President has recognized Joseph Brunschwiler, Vice-Consul for Sweden and Norway, at Memphis, Tennessee.

SUITS DISMISSED.

The Attorney General has directed the United States District Attorney of Mobile to discontinue the suits brought against the importers of foreign goods, who, during the war, paid the custom duties to the Confederate officials, said suits being instituted to recover to the United States the amounts thus paid as import taxes. The Attorney General takes the ground that, as the Confederate Government was a *de facto* Government at that time, and that, as the people where said taxes were paid were not able to resist it, and the United States officers not being there to receive the duties, such importers of goods ought not to be prosecuted.

THE CIVIL SERVICE BOARD.

All the members of the Advisory Civil Service Board, except Mr. Medill, were in conference with the President and Cabinet to-day. The conversation upon the Civil Service system was very general, and merely with a view of acquainting the higher officers of the Government with its practical workings in the time it has existed. No other matter of extraordinary interest engaged the attention of the Cabinet to-day.

CREDIT MOBILIER.

THE POLAND COMMITTEE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—At the sitting of Judge Poland's Committee, this morning, Speaker Blaine first appeared, and requested that Mr. Stevenson (who introduced in the House a resolution of inquiry into the Sioux City Road) make hir sworn statement in support of the allegation that he (Blaine) was a stockholder in that road. Mr. Stevenson then testified:

STEVENSON'S TESTIMONY.

Oakes Ames informed me that certain members, including Allison, himself, and Blaine, and other names he mentioned, but don't remember now, were interested in this railroad. He stated that there was a construction contract similar to that under which the Union Pacific had been built, and, if we wanted to make an examination, we had better make an examination of all the roads having land grants, and we would find the Union Pacific the best. He said that Blaine held stock in his own name or the name of Coburn, of Maine, who is a wealthy man, and had agreed to put funds in Blaine's hands for such an investment; that Blaine had invested to the extent of $100,000; further, that Blaine had recently purchased bonds of the Company of himself (Ames), in order to settle with Coburn. I think he said Blaine purchased $10,000 or $20,000 worth of bonds, and paid him 80 cents on the dollar. Coburn paid him 90 cents on the dollar.

In his reply to Blaine, the witness said that this conversation occurred a few days before he offered the resolution. The witness had all the details before he offered the resolution, and was quite sure the conversation with Ames was not at the Arlington House after he had offered the resolution. The witness received other information, but it was only hearsay. Additional information came from John B. Alley, to whom the witness was introduced at the Arlington Hotel by Ames. He (Alley) stated that the Iowa Falls & Sioux City Railroad was organized in 1867; that he and Samuel Hooper were co-stockholders; Ames and some gentlemen in Boston represented the Company. He said he had no personal knowledge of Blaine's being a stockholder. The witness found that the grant expired in 1866, but the time of completing the road was extended. Mr. Stevenson read the action of the House at that session on the bill.

Blaine—You don't mean to say I was Speaker then?

Stevenson—No; but you were well posted on the rules.

Mr. Stevenson then cited from the journal of the House, and said that Blaine did not vote on the bill.

Blaine asked him to explain certain portions of the journal, remarking, "I studied the record also."

Stevenson—"I don't need help, but others may."

AMES AGAIN.

Blaine requested that Oakes Ames be called, whereupon he was examined by Blaine, and said the conversation with Stevenson took place at the dinner-table at the Arlington, the day after he (Stevenson) offered the resolution. I was laughing at him, and told him he had got hold of the wrong road; was very positive that Stevenson had no information from the witness before he offered the resolution.

Blaine—Then the allegation of Stevenson is not supported by you?

A.—No, sir.

Blaine to Judge Poland—Ames told me the other day that the conversation had with Stevenson took place after the resolution was offered.

Stevenson to Ames—You frequently stated, Mr. Ames, that your recollection as to dates was not very distinct.

A.—Yes, sir.

STEVENSON AGAIN.

Blaine then questioned Stevenson as follows:

Q.—Did you have an anonymous or other kind of letter from Iowa on this subject before you offered the resolution?

A.—None whatever.

Q.—Have you ever spoken of having received such a letter?

A.—No, sir.

Q.—Did you ever say to any one that you thought you had caught the Speaker?

A.—I don't remember.

Q.—Did you have such a conversation with Senator Stevenson, of Kentucky?

A.—I don't remember. I had a conversation with him on the subject.

Q.—And you said, "I have caught the Speaker?"

A.—Not in that rough way. I may have indicated that I had something that would implicate the Speaker in the land grants.

Q.—Do you think your controlling motive was for the public good or to catch the Speaker?

A.—My object was to catch the Speaker, if he was involved in this road, and I said further that if the Speaker of the House was engaged in such transactions it was equal to dealing in Credit Mobilier stock.

BLAINE'S TESTIMONY.

Mr. Blaine was then sworn, and said that the contracting company in the Iowa Falls & Sioux City Railroad were his highly valued friends, A. & P. Coburn, of Maine. In January last, in settling up some business with the Messrs. Coburn, he took a quantity of stock of this road, for which he paid about 60 cents in cash. This was the first of his ownership in the road. He holds the stock in his own name, and Congress, in his judgment, is no more called upon to investigate it than it would be to inquire into the weekly expenses of his household. He made the explanation without the slightest reluctance. The road could not possibly come before Congress for anything. Mr. Blaine further testified that he owned 576 shares, for which he paid $32,500, and had ever since been living in the hope that they would draw a dividend, but up to this time they had not. [Laughter.] He was not generally in railroad business, but would like to be in it more. He bought $6,000 worth of bonds from Ames, and paid him 80 cents on the dollar. At another time I bought, I think, $15,000 in Boston from him, for which, I believe, I paid him 80 cents on the dollar. That, I believe, was in the winter of 1870 or 1871. I turned them into the Messrs. Coburn, partly at one price, and partly at another; some of them as high as 90, some at 85.

LOGAN'S STATEMENT.

After a further examination of Ames, Senator Logan, at the request of Poland, made a statement to the Committee, as follows: I have seen the testimony of Ames, given before the Committee. I have nothing whatever to conceal in this transaction, so far as I am connected with it. Ames said I agreed to purchase certain stock. I did so in 1867 or 1868. I agreed with him to purchase ten shares of stock at par; I paid nothing to Ames at that time, and received no stock. On June 20 following, Ames came to me and said this stock was entitled to a dividend, or dividends. He made a statement, and gave it to me, which showed that the dividends on the stock up to that time paid the amount due for it, and left a balance of $329. Ames handed me a check for this amount. I had paid Ames no money, and he had given me no stock or certificate of stock. I took the check with the understanding that if I did not conclude receive the stock in a few days I would let him know. I kept the check three or four days before I asked the cash upon it. Then I presented it to the Sergeant-at-Arms, or in his office, and received the money. I retained it for a few days, and thought about the matter. In the meantime, I read a letter from a friend giving me some information about the matter, when I went to Ames and told him I would not take the stock. He said very well, and remarked that it was good stock, or he thought it a good investment, or something of that sort. I paid him back the $329, with, I think, $2 interest. Ames hesitated about interest, the time having been so short, but I insisted upon him taking it, and thus the matter ended. The memorandum I made at the time refreshes my memory. I don't say this to the Committee by way of excuse, to cover up anything, but to state the facts as they are. The stock was never delivered to me, or anybody for me, nor have I ever received anything, directly or indirectly, except as I have stated here. I had no hesitation in making the agreement with Ames to take the stock at the time, and so far as corruption or wrong was concerned, there was no legislation before Congress at the time affecting the road. I don't recollect of any legislation in regard to the road during the negotiation between Ames and myself. As far as influence was concerned, there was no necessity for Ames, or anybody else making a bargain, to obtain my influence. My constituency was favorable to the road, and I was naturally a friend to it. I have always voted to sustain the road, and would do so to-day.

SWAIN'S TESTIMONY.

H. C. Swain, Cashier of the First National Bank, of this District, was the next witness sworn, and, in answer to the question of Judge Poland, stated he had brought the books of the bank with him, containing the account of Schuyler Colfax, in answer to the summons. Upon turning to the account of Colfax, Judge Poland put the following questions:

Q.—State whether it appears upon your books that Colfax made a deposit on the 22d of June, 1868?

A.—Yes, sir; $1,968.63. [Great sensation.]

Q.—Well, what other deposits were made in June or July?

A.—June 22, $1,968.63; July 7, $400; July 8, $150; July 13, $1,543.87. [Sensation.]

Q.—Would the entry on this ledger indicate whether the deposits were in cash or checks?

A.—No, sir.

Judge Poland then requested the witness to bring up the blotter, or book upon which the original entry of these deposits was made.

The witness replied he would, and then produced the following certificate of deposit upon being requested to do so:

Deposited with the First National Bank by Schuyler Colfax, June 22, 1868:

United States and bank notes	$1,200.00
Check	250.00
Check	18.63
Check	500.00
Total	$1,968.63

Q. Will you look and see the last deposit made by Colfax, prior to June 22?

A. June 1.

To the question of Ames, witness replied that, of course, he could not tell where the money came from.

The examination of Swain being concluded, Ames said he desired to go over to the other committee.

Judge Poland—We have prior possession of you; that is good in law. [Laughter.]

The Committee then took a recess for fifteen minutes, and, upon reassembling,

B. F. HAM WAS RECALLED

and testified that he issued fifty shares additional Credit Mobilier stock to Neilson, but knows nothing as to whether the $5,000 borrowed by Neilson from Dillion has been paid. [The witness here produced a copy of the papers authorizing the issue of fifty shares additional Credit Mobilier stock to James Books on account, his previous agreement with Durant. The paper was signed by Oakes Ames, Samuel Hooper & Co., R. Robbins, and others.] The witness testified he thought the signature of Oakes Ames in pencil to the original was not in the handwriting of that gentleman, but signed by some one else for him.

Judge Poland announced that certain books of Ames, which the Committee desired were expected to-night, and the Committee then adjourned until to-morrow.

THE WILSON COMMITTEE.

SPENCE'S TESTIMONY.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—The Wilson Committee met this afternoon. Benjamin W. Spence, of Boston, was sworn, and testified that he was employed by the Union Pacific Railroad Company from June, 1869, to June, 1871; was Cashier of the Company, and acted as Assistant Treasurer and Assistant Treasurer to the Board of Trustees under the Ames contract. Knew of the item of $126,000 paid for special legal expenses. The witness made the payment on March 9, 1871. He did not know what use was made of the money. There was some talk about it at the time between Williams and Bushnell. The substance of their conversation was that the money was used for the purpose of securing a reversal of the action of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Q.—Were there any other legal expenses paid at that time?

A.—A short time before to Judge Curtis, Sidney Bartlett, and E. R. Hoar, for opinions or public arguments, having nothing to do with the other transaction. The payment of $126,000 was in a check and two or three drafts. The witness drew two checks, one for $24,500, which he gave to G. M. Dodge, and other for $19,000, which he gave to James F. Wilson, a Government Director. The remaining $82,500 was made up by drafts on Morgan & Sons, of New York, and given to Bushnell. This amount was divided into three parts, in round numbers, as follows: $20,626, $43,841, and $18,033. The witness, in reply to a question, said that Bushnell gave a draft for $2,500 to E. H. Rollins, Secretary of the Company. The witness suggested to Rollins that that was his share of the $126,000 for his services at Washington, when Rollins said: "No, he wanted the money to pay an amount he had borrowed from Ordway, Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives, for Bushnell." Rollins, Bushnell, Dodge, J. F. Wilson, and Colonel Thomas A. Scott were in Washington previous to this time. The last named he believed was not then President of the Company. All the $126,000 was charged to one account. The witness, during his examination by the Chairman, said that the check to Dodge was drawn on the National Bank of Commerce, Boston, and the check of Wilson on the same bank.

J. F. Wilson, who was standing near the Chairman, said he would like to settle this question right here. He should merely like to have an opportunity to explain, and to see whether a check of that kind was given him.

Hoar said the gentleman should have an opportunity to be heard.

The witness, resuming his testimony, remarked that he had not stated that the check was drawn in Wilson's favor; the check was drawn to the order of witness, who made it payable to the order of E. H. Rollins. The witness remarked to Williams, Treasurer of the Company, "I suppose the money was used for lobbying purposes," to which Williams replied, "I suppose so," and gave witness to infer such was the case. The witness knew of a charge of $3,000 for legal expenses, the money being paid to E. H. Rollins, but for which no voucher was obtained. Oliver Ames, President of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, told him to let Rollins have the money, and said Rollins would account to him for it. This was June 1, 1870. The witness had no personal knowledge as to how the money was applied, but during the Senatorial contest in New Hampshire, in 1870, Rollins said the Company would have to help him; Rollins was trying to get Cragin's place and, came back to Boston after two weeks' absence.

By vote of the Committee, J. F. Wilson was privileged to interrogate the witness concerning that part of his testimony in regard to him (Wilson). Mr. Wilson then closely questioned the witness, who said that on the 9th of March, 1871, he handed to Wilson a check for $19,000 in the office of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, at or near his desk. The check was first made payable to the order of witness, and then to the order of E. H. Rollins, payable at the National Bank of Commerce, Boston. The witness had not stated that the check was payable to Wilson, but that it was delivered to him, he thought, by direction of Williams, Treasurer of the Company.

WILSON'S STATEMENT.

Wilson then said that since he had been connected with the Pacific Railroad, and he was a Director at the time, he had never handled a dollar except such as he had received for his official services and the preparation of a pamphlet, for which he had received a small amount. All his vouchers were made out regularly, and he had received no money for himself or for any other person from the Union Pacific Railroad Company, except as he had just stated. He desired that the check referred to by the witness might be obtained, and every person through whose hands it passed might be examined. He had studiously abstained from doing anything which would look like endeavoring to influence Congress or any member of Congress concerning legislation, from the time he left Congress to the present time. Wilson said the check might have been placed in his possession to be handed to some one, but he did not recollect even this. In conclusion, he emphatically denied that he had ever handled a dollar or used a dollar of money represented by the check, nor did he know where the money had gone to, or anything whatever concerning it.

Recess.

At the evening session, Benjamin F. Ham was recalled. His examination continued for several hours, but the statements of the witness were not very clear.

Adjourned.

GOING BACK TO FIRST PRINCIPLES.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 28.—In the Constitutional Convention, to-day, it was asserted by a member that the Legislature of Pennsylvania should be investigated in chartering the Credit Mobilier for $50,000, when the Legislature of New York refused to charter for $200,000, and that of New Jersey for $150,000.

LOUISIANA.

TESTIMONY OF GENERAL M'MILLAN.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—In the Louisiana investigation, to-day, General McMillan testified that the election was exceedingly quiet and orderly. The vote cast was 20,000 larger than ever before. There were not over 25,000 white Republican votes in New Orleans, and not over 2,000 such in the State outside of the city. There were about as many colored men who voted against as whites who voted for the Republican nominees. The vote for McEnery was less than the entire white vote of the State. The entire Republican vote was united in 1870, which was not the case in 1872. The falling off of 4,000 votes in the Republican party in 1872 is in part accounted for by their dissensions, which the witness detailed. He never knew that Kellogg was popular among the Republicans of the State. The witness gave his reasons for the belief that the organization of the Legislature on the 9th of December was not in accordance with the law.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR PINCHBACK

testified as to the organization of the Legislature, and to the expulsion of certain Senators, who went over to the Fusion Legislature. He thought his term as Senator expired Nov. 4. He exercised the functions of President of the Senate after that time, but took no other part in the legislation. A person who acted as Judge of the District Court enjoined the witness from acting as Governor, and found that his term of service as Senator had expired, but Mr. Elmore had not then been retained as Judge by the Lynch Board, and the witness did not recognize him as Judge. The question whether an *ex-officio* Lieutenant Governor may vote as a Senator was postponed for further consideration.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

COLFAX WANTS AN INVESTIGATION.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—The VICE PRESIDENT said: Senators: Before commencing the morning business, I ask your indulgence for a few remarks personal to myself, in my relations to this body as its presiding officer. Grave charges affecting my character as a man are before the American people, and I do not underrate the circumstantial evidence by which they are supported. But, conscious of my innocence and my rectitude, I respectfully ask for the appointment of a Committee of Senators to make a most thorough and exhaustive investigation into these charges, with authority to send for persons and papers; and the majority of this Committee shall be Senators politically opposed to me. The Senator from Rhode Island will please take the chair.

Mr. ANTHONY took the chair as Presiding Officer.

Mr. PRATT—Representing as I do, in part, the State of which the Vice-President is a citizen, it is proper that I should move the appointment of a committee in accordance with the wish which he has just expressed. In doing that I desire to say that I do not wish myself to be appointed a member of that committee, and perhaps it is not out of place that I should say upon this occasion, that having known the Vice-President from his youth, I have the most perfect confidence in his truth, his integrity, and his honor. It would require a great deal more evidence than I have seen or heard to convince the people of the State of Indiana, that he is a dishonest or dishonorable man. In compliance with the wish he has expressed, I now move the appointment of a Committee of Five.

Mr. THURMAN—I cannot, as at present advised, vote for the appointment of any such Committee. If the Vice President were a member of this body; if we had power to expel, it would be very proper that this body should appoint a Committee to investigate the charges against him, and it would be very improper for any other tribunal than the Senate to take that course, or to do anything in the matter further than to refer to the Senate any evidence that might have come out in an investigation elsewhere. But the Vice President is an officer of the Government. The Senate has no power over him to expel or to censure him. If he has been guilty of anything that subjects him to punishment, it is by impeachment, and that can only originate in the House of Representatives. If evidence be produced that satisfies the House of Representatives that he ought to be impeached, it is the duty of the House to impeach him, and it is the duty of the Senate not to form any opinion as to his guilt or innocence until the evidence is produced, and we are called upon as judges to deliver our verdict. We cannot enter into an investigation of his conduct, and forestall the judgment.

If he be guilty it is the duty of the House to impeach him, and if he be innocent, it is the duty of the House to refrain from impeaching him. Our duty, if such charges come to us, will be the duty of judges or jury, and it is not for us to investigate in advance. I do not say that the Senate has no power to investigate the conduct of an individual, where investigation becomes necessary in considering some public measure upon which we have to pass in our legislative capacity, but that is not this case. The paper just read by the Vice President informs us that certain charges implicating his private character have been made the subject of investigation elsewhere. With that we have nothing to do, unless it comes to us in the mode appointed by the Constitution, and we have no right by any investigation of ours to forestall the action of the House of Representatives, or to affect that investigation in any way whatever, either favorably or unfavorably. I can very well understand the motives which induced the Vice President to make this communication to the Senate, and I can very well understand why he should ask this body over which he presides to investigate this matter, but he has made a mistake, and, however honorable may be his motive in asking the investigation, the Senate ought not to order it. I hope, therefore, the Senator from Indiana (Mr. Pratt) will not press this motion.

President *pro tem.* ANTHONY then put the question, and the motion was lost, Mr. Pratt alone voting in the affirmative.

FINES AND INFORMERS' FEES.

Mr. THURMAN offered a resolution which was agreed to directing the Secretary of the Treasury to inform the Senate as to the aggregate amount of money proceeding from fines, compromises, and seizures paid since the 1st of June, 1869, to officers, detectives, and informers, with the specific amount received by each.

MRS. DR. WALKER.

Mr. TIPTON introduced a bill to pay Dr. Mary E. Walker for services in the army.

VIENNA EXPOSITION.

On motion of Mr. SCHURZ, the amendments of the House to the Vienna Exposition bill were concurred in. The bill is therefore passed.

Mr. MORRILL (Vt.) afterwards moved to reconsider the vote, by which the bill was passed.

SAVINGS BANKS.

Mr. SCOTT, from the Finance Committee, reported an original bill requiring all savings banks or trust companies, organized or claiming to act under any act of Congress, to make to the Comptroller of Currency and publish all reports which the National Banking Associations are now required to make by the existing law.

A RAILROAD.

Mr. WINDOM, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported without amendment a bill to incorporate the Arkansas Valley & Cimarron Railroad Company.

MISSISSIPPI BRIDGES.

A bill was introduced by Mr. WINDOM re-

(*Continued on the Eighth Page.*)

DID SHE KILL HIM?

Second Day of the Trial of Mrs. Boyce for the Murder of Calvert H. Johnson.

The Case Increases in Interest as the Evidence for the Prosecution is Brought Out.

Mrs. Boyce's Willingness to Exhibit a "Beautiful Corpse."

Clear and Explicit Testimony by a Celebrated Surgical Expert.

Professor Proctor Thayer Swears that Johnson Came to His Death by Violent Means.

The case of Louisa A. Boyce, charged with the murder of Calvert H. Johnson in November, 1871, was resumed yesterday morning before Judge Booth in the Criminal Court. The attendance of spectators was very large, crowding the court-room to its utmost capacity. Inside the railing were a large number of witnesses in waiting, among them Professor Proctor Thayer, of Cleveland Medical College, Drs. Weed and Bailey, of Cleveland, besides several of our Chicago medical men, who were in attendance in behalf of the defence. Mrs. Boyce appeared to have passed a pleasant night, as she came up fresh and smiling. She didn't "take on" as much as the day before, for the reason, probably, that her counsel had convinced her that emotional demonstrations were of no service in her case.

The cross-examination of Seth W. Johnson was conducted by Mr. Van Buren, who succeeded in eliciting no new facts, the statements of the witness being almost exactly identical with those made by him on direct examination on Monday.

H. J. WEBB,

the business-agent of Mr. Johnson, testified that he had a conversation with Mr. Boyce at his house, subsequent to C. H. Johnson's death, when she said that she had known him in Buffalo and that, meeting her on Madison street, he had recognized her, and said: "Why, girl, what are you doing here?" On being told that she had rooms to let, he arranged to lodge at her house, taking his meals outside. He used to come home every night, but had been away one or two nights before his death. That night he came in and complained of feeling sick and excited. She took him some chicken-broth and a glass of whiskey. He wanted her to stay by his bedside, but she had a previous engagement, and could not stay. She returned about 11 o'clock, and thought she heard him snoring. In the morning she found him dead, as stated. When asked by witness if deceased owed her anything, she enumerated several articles, and the matter was settled by paying her $25. She said deceased had given her a set of jewelry, which proved to be worthless, and she threw it away.

Cross-examined: Had been with the Johnsons for years. His suspicions were excited by the rough, torn-up appearance of the lodging house. From the remarks made by defendant, he might have inferred that intimate relations existed between Johnson and her. This was why he asked if she had received any presents from him. Deceased was close in money matters, and would often walk a long way to save car fare. He was known to be of temperate habits. Mrs. Boyce said he had been drinking hard.

In reply to Mr. Reed the witness stated that he paid $228 in all for expenses.

CAPTAIN JONES,

of Cleveland, being sworn, testified that he had been employed by S. W. Johnson for 16 years. Last saw Calvert H. Johnson alive on the last day of November, 1871, about sundown, when he was perfectly well to all appearance. He had not purchased any grain in Chicago. Paid him $300 in notes on the last day of November. Heard of his death on the 7th day of December following in Cleveland.

Cross-examined: Do not know where the deceased went on the Saturday previous; saw him every day afterwards. He said he was going to the Sherman House. He seemed to be acquainted with many persons on the Board of Trade.

Re-direct: Deceased had told witness of his intention to return to Cleveland on Friday night.

Detective Joe Dixon, being sworn, gave a description of the situation of affairs at Mrs. Boyce's house at the time the man was found dead. Heard Mrs. Boyce tell Mr. Webb that deceased had promised her a Christmas present.

J. T. BRECKDELL,

a constable, testified that he served a warrant on Mrs. Boyce on the 3d of February, 1872, and searched the premises. Mr. Warner found a pocket-book with bonds in it between the mattresses. Mrs. Boyce said they belonged to her. Subsequently she told witness that Johnson gave the bonds to her for the support of her child.

Cross-examined: Before the bonds were found, she stated that there was nothing in the house which did not belong to her.

J. T. MORRIS

testified that he met Johnson on the Board of Trade, and knew him to be in good health on Thursday.

JOHN D. THAYER

testified that he knew Mrs. Boyce. On the night of the death of Johnson, Mrs. Boyce came into a saloon called "The Wigwam," and asked where "her Billy" was, meaning Simpson, the bartender. She said she had at her house "the prettiest corpse she ever saw," and "wanted the boys to go over and see it."

Cross-Examined: Witness had been a clerk and a bartender. It was between 12 and 1 o'clock in the morning when Mrs. Boyce came to the "Wigwam." She was apparently excited, but did not seem to be drunk.

The Court here took a recess until 2 o'clock.

On the reassembling of the Court, Mr. Thayer was recalled for cross-examination, and testified that he had been arrested twice for drunkenness. He was asked by Mr. Van Buren if he had ever been in the Bridewell. Mr. Reed objected, and the objection was overruled. Witness replied that he had been in the Bridewell twice. Was never arraigned on any charge in the Criminal Court; was never accused of larceny; was once charged with being a vagrant.

Q.—Were you convicted of vagrancy? Objected to, and objection sustained.

Q.—What was done with you? A.—I was fined $25, and sent to the Bridewell and served it out.

FRANCIS WARNER,

being sworn, testified to having seen Mrs. Boyce on the 3d of February, 1872, at No 92 West Madison street, where he went with a search warrant. She asked what she was arrested for, and when told she denied having the bonds. Found the bonds in her bed between the mattresses; she said that they belonged to her. This was between 10 and 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

Cross-examined (by Mr. F. Adams)—Am employed by Allan Pinkerton as Superintendent of his business. Pinkerton was employed to hunt up these bonds.

THOMAS HANLEY,

being sworn, testified that Mrs. Boyce came into his saloon, "The Wigwam," very late one night, and asked for "her Billy," a young man named Billy Simpson, who tended bar. She said that there was a man dead at her house; that he was the most beautiful corpse she ever saw," and to tell Billey to hurry around and see it. Thayer was present at the time. Had seen Mrs. Boyce there previously. She got oysters, and had them charged to Billy Simpson.

Cross-examined—Didn't know Johnson personally. Might have seen him in the saloon with Mrs. Boyce.

OSCAR HARMON,

being sworn, testified that he saw Mrs. Boyce in "The Wigwam" in November, 1871. She asked for "her Billy," saying that she had "a beautiful corpse" which she wanted him to come and see.

Cross-examined—Went to Arlington's Minstrels with Thayer that night, and after that they went to five or six saloons, "fetching up" at "The Wigwam."

JOHN WISNER

testified to having rented an office and sleeping-room with his brother in Mrs. Boyce's house. Heard talking and walking the night of Johnson's death, but no unusual noise.

MR. WARNER, RECALLED,

stated that, while he was searching Mrs. Boyce's premises, she said to him: "You act just as though you were looking for a murdered man."

PROFESSOR PROCTOR THAYER,

of the Cleveland Medical College, being sworn, testified in detail as to the *post-mortem* examination of the body of Calvert H. Johnson. The various medical gentlemen proposed to be called for rebuttal by the defence were invited to take seats inside the railing in order that they might hear Dr. Thayer's testimony, which was as follows, the examination being conducted by Mr. S. E. Adams: Made a *post-mortem* examination of the body, which was in a frozen condition when it arrived. After it was thawed out the examination was proceeded with. On the right side was found a black spot about the size of a man's hand; one on the throat nearly as large, and one on the thigh, besides several abrasions of the skin. Opened the body and found the extent to which it had previously been examined. The heart, kidneys, and lungs only had been disturbed. The lungs were slightly congested, but otherwise were perfectly sound. The right side of the heart was full of blood, and healthy; the kidneys were perfectly sound, as were also the liver, bladder, and spleen. In the stomach were undigested particles of chickens and beans. The brain was in a slightly congested state, but was otherwise perfectly sound. All the vital organs were healthy. There was no such congestion as would cause death. The marks on the body were contusions, not wounds; under them were found clots of blood. The skin in the vicinity was perfectly healthy, the clots of blood being confined immediately under the skin beneath the black spots. The congestion of the brain was not sufficient to produce what is usually known as congestion of the brain. The lungs, being placed in water, floated, showing that they were not congested, for if they had been they would not have floated, but would have sunk. The appearance of the heart was not such as would have existed in case the man had died of congestion of the lungs. Death was not caused by congestion of the lungs. Deceased was in a perfect state of health, and had no strictural disease. The body was in good preservation, and was not at all decompsed—no more than a quarter of beef would be ten days after killing. The cause of death, as I verily believe, was external violence. The black spots showed that the body had been damaged during life. The effect of such blow or blows would be to cause a state of semi-insensibility; the action of the heart would not be stopped but would be weakened, and in such a case a little further damage would put an end to existence. If a physician were at hand he could assist by stimulants the restorative effort of nature. In such a case, a stoppage of breath, by choking, when the man most needed his breath, would result in death. In this case it was evident that violence had been used. Alcohol was usually absorbed in the stomach in from 20 to 30 minutes, and could not be detected. If it went to the brain it would remain there, and its presence could be ascertained after death. The brain was examined, but no trace of alcohol was found. I am Professor of Surgery in the Medical College of Cleveland.

Q.—Are you positive as to the cause of death, and, if so, state what it was? A.—Death was the result of external violence. If I were obliged to leave out the consideration of the marks, I I should not be able to account for the cause of death. Professor Castell, who took part in the examination, cannot be here to testify, as he has been stricken down by paralysis. The marks could not have been made after death. Blood will not flow after death.

Professor Thayer was cross-examined by Mr. Van Buren, who had for his prompter Dr. Baxter, of this city. The witness stated that both lungs and brain were slightly congested. Could not be positive that the contents of the stomach were not put in after death, though it would be exceedingly difficult to perform even an operation, and leave the contents in the condition in which they were found. Previous to making the examination, witness had no talk with Mr. Johnson, who simply said to the surgeons present: "Be very thorough in making the examination." Was not acquainted with deceased before death, and hardly knew whose the body was. Did not look with a microscope to discover whether there was fatty degeneration of the heart, as it was unnecessary to use the microscope for that purpose. It could be discovered by the finger. Could swear there was no fatty degeneration of the heart. Did not examine the brain with a microscope.

R.—(By Mr. Van Buren, at the suggestion of Dr. Baxter)—Did you look for fatty degeneration in the brain?

Professor Thayer—I might as well have looked for a cow-catcher in the brain. [Loud laughter.]

Q.—Did you look for a cow-catcher? A.—I did not.

Q.—Nor for fatty degeneration? A.—No, sir. The marks on the body, and the condition of the heart and lungs, fully convinced me that the man died a violent death.

Q.—Then tell us what *was* the cause of death? A.—The blow on the chest would produce a state of concussion, and then the pressure of fingers on the windpipe would finish the work, and produce death.

Professor Thayer gave his testimony with refreshing clearness and simplicity in his manner of expressing himself, his wish evidently being not to muddle, but to enlighten, the jury. He would not allow himself to be interrupted by the counsel for the defence in cross-examination, but proceeded as if he knew what he was about fully as well as Mr. Van Buren could tell him. Once, when the latter undertook to interpose a question in the course of an explanation to the jury, Professor Thayer said to him sternly: "You wait, sir, until I get through." It was no use to badger such a witness, and Mr. Van Buren concluded to "wait."

The cross-examination of Professor Thayer was interrupted by the hour of adjournment. Before adjourning, the Court, by agreement of all parties, authorized Mr. Hutchinson, for the people, and Mr. F. Adams, for the defence, to proceed to the residence of Dr. Ben. C. Miller, in company with a sworn short-hand reporter, and take that gentleman's evidence concerning the Coroner's inquest and the original *post-mortem* examination, Dr. Miller being confined to his house by illness.

The Court then adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning.

EVANSTON MATTERS.

The day of prayer for schools and colleges is to be observed at Evanston by the different educational institutions. Dr. Waugh, lately from the mission field of India, will lecture in the morning on "Schools in India." Short speeches and prayer are to be sandwiched in the exercises during the day, and in the evening Dr. Fowler, President of the Northwestern University, will deliver an address. A season of unusual interest is expected, and much good looked for.

The Eclectic Reading Club, of Evanston, met in the art gallery of A. Hesler & Son, on Monday evening last. The attendance was fair, and, in lieu of literary exercises, Mr. Hesler gave a very interesting exhibition of stereoscopic views. After a most delightful evening, the Club adjourned, to meet in two weeks.

The annual contest for the Hinman prize, instituted by Dr. L. P. Hamline, will take place on the evening of Friday next. The contestants are: Mr. E. C. Arnold, '73, "Fiction;" Miss E. Webster, '76, "Destiny;" Mr. S. Kaufman, '74, "Charles Goodyear;" J. B. Leslie, '73, "The Lessons of History;" J. M. Hawks, '74, "The Monks;" L. Butterfield, '73, "Biology." These contests in past years have been of a very high order, and, from the contestants and their subjects, no reason appears why there should be any falling off in interest or merit.

The grand concert of the Mendelssohn Society passed off very pleasantly last night. The audience was of fair size and the singers in good voice and spirits, and it is safe to predict that the next concert will be more generally attended than this, the maiden one.

A South American Patriarch.

The *Anglo-Brazilian Times* of Dec. 4 is responsible for the following statement: "A case of extreme old age is reported by one of the census takers of Cape Frio, in the province of Rio Janeiro. The name of the Cape Frio Methuselah is Jose Martinus Coutinho, born at Saquarema on the 20th of May, 1694, and therefore over 178 years old at this time. He is still in possession of his mental faculties, and his only bodily ailment is stiffness of the leg joints. In his youth Coutinho fought as a soldier in Pernambuco against the Dutch, and remembers the most notable facts of the reigns of Dom John V., Dom Jose, and Donna Maria I. The testimony to the extraordinary age of Coutinho is strengthened by the fact that he has had forty-two children by six wives, and that he can count 123 grandchildren, eighty-six great-grandchildren, and twenty three great-great-grandchildren, and twenty children by the last."

THE GREAT WESTERN.

Meeting of the Telegraph Stockholders.

Report of President Gage---Explanation of Certain Matters.

The Treasurer Directed to Come Forward and Tell About the Funds.

At the appointed time, 12 o'clock, yesterday, the stockholders of the Great Western Insurance Company met at the office of the Company, No. 127 LaSalle street, for the election of a new Board of Directors. About 300 subscribers were present ready for business.

Mr. J. Stark called the meeting to order at precisely 12 m., and, finding that there was not sufficient room at the office, an adjournment was had to No. 77 South Clark street, in Superior Building.

As soon as the concourse could get from LaSalle to Clark street, the meeting was again called to order by Mr. J. Stark, of Wisconsin, who nominated Jesse Fell, of Normal, Ill., as temporary Chairman. Without remarks, Mr. Fell took the chair. John J. Bennett, of this city, nominated Mr. R. F. Steele, of Geneseo, as temporary Secretary.

Mr. Stark then volunteered to state the reasons of the meeting, and, after briefly referring to the late decisions of the Supreme Court, moved the appointment by the Chair of a Committee of three, to examine as to who were at present stockholders of the Company, and report as to the appointment of permanent Committees.

The motion was carried, and J. Stark, O. D. Bond, and Moore were appointed.

Mr. Gage, the President of the Company, then entered the room.

Mr. Stark then said that, as the report of the Master as to who were entitled to vote, being then detained in Court, pending the argument on the exceptions filed to it, it would be well to adjourn until 2 o'clock, when the matter would be settled in the Court, and the report be produced at the meeting.

Mr. Gage and others favored adjournment, and the motion having been made, was carried.

In the meantime a fierce contest was waging before Judge Williams, who finally, about 1 o'clock, overruled the exceptions, and ordered the meeting to proceed.

At precisely 2 p. m. the stockholders again met.

A motion was made to make the temporary officers permanent, which was carried.

The President's report was then called for, and was read by Mr. Gage. We will give only a single extract from the report, as most of the substance has heretofore appeared in THE TRIBUNE:

The first by-law, adopted March, 1868, reads as follows: "The first annual meeting of the stockholders of the Great Western Telegraph Company shall be held within ninety days after the first division of two thousand (2,000) miles of the Company's lines of poles shall have been equipped with wire, and on the second Tuesday of January in each year thereafter, at 2 o'clock p. m., at such place as the Directors of the Company may direct." I would beg leave to state that, at the time this by-law was adopted, it was not the intention to cut off a participation by the stockholders in the business affairs of the Company. I am confident such a purpose never entered into the minds of the Directors. It was decided that, if some plan was not adopted to prevent the friends and advocates of powerful rivals from subscribing for a controlling interest, the plans and purposes of the Great Western Telegraph Company would be defeated at the outset of the enterprise. The United States, American, Illinois and Mississippi, Pacific, and a large number of other telegraph companies have, one after another, been absorbed, and it was thought practicable and easy to arrange the by-laws so as to prevent any interference by designing men to prevent the establishment of our telegraph scheme. If, after the Company had grown to a self-supporting and profitable position, the stockholders, themselves, choose to sell out their lines, they could do so. But the first Directors intended to prevent such a calamity, and desired to hand over to the stockholders a range of lines worth controlling as soon as they could be built and put in operation.

The report of the General Superintendent was then called for. Mr. J. H. Bliss is the Superintendent, but the report was read by the Secretary.

The Secretary's report being then called for, Mr. Doolittle said he did not expect to be called upon, and therefore had prepared none.

The Treasurer being called upon for his report, did not respond, and Mr. Gage said the Treasurer was absent, and, if he was there and reported, it would be a statement of so much money received, so much paid out, and nothing in the Treasury.

Much dissatisfaction was evinced at that statement, and a long discussion followed, many alleging that they must and would have a detailed report of the financial condition of the Company.

Motion was then made that a detailed report be published, and, upon discussion, the following resolution was offered and adopted:

Resolved, That the Treasurer of this Company be requested to furnish to the Directors of this Company a detailed financial statement of the condition of this Company, giving the amount and names of persons who have paid money, and also the names of all persons to whom he has paid money, with the amounts paid each; also that he report the amounts of debts due from this Company, to whom due, and also the amounts of all judgments rendered against the Company, with the names of the plaintiff or plaintiffs.

It was then moved to appoint a Committee on By-Laws, to be composed of one person from each State represented. This motion being adopted, the following gentlemen were made a Committee: John J. Bennett, Illinois; J. Stark, Wisconsin; Judge Cole, Iowa; Mr. Williams, Missouri; Mr. Ricks, Kansas; Mr. McCoy, Nebraska.

The Hon. J. R. Doolittle then spoke at some length, recommending the building of the gaps now existing in the circuit, that is, between Kansas City and St. Louis, and Springfield, Ill. He said that when that was done, the Company would pay dividends.

The Treasurer was asked to bring in to-day a general statement of the finances of the Company, so that the action of the meeting might be intelligent. This took the form of a resolution, and was passed.

A discussion now followed on the construction to be placed on the decision of the Supreme Court as to the validity and effect of subscriptions to stock. The arguments became quite spirited, and were participated in by Judge Norton, Chief Justice Cole, ex-Senator Doolittle, and Thomas J. Sutherland, Esq.

The meeting was finally adjourned to 10 o'clock this morning, when it is expected there will be a lively time during the election of Directors.

SANITARY MATTERS.

Meeting of the Board of Health--One Hundred and Thirty-five Deaths During the Last Week--Where the Small-Pox is Raging--The City Scavenger Work.

The Board of Health held their regular weekly meeting yesterday afternoon, Commissioner Hoard in the Chair. There were 135 deaths during the week ending Jan. 25, a decrease of 46 from the preceding week; males, 74; females, 61; under 5 years, 60. Consumption caused the death of 6; convulsions of 20; fevers of 12; small-pox of 13; pneumonia of 8. The mean temperature of the week was 23½ degrees—four degrees lower than the preceding week, and seven degrees higher than for the corresponding week in 1872. Cases of small-pox were reported at the following houses: No. 113 Erie street, No. 133 Fourth avenue, No. 118 West Indiana, No. 294 Milwaukee avenue, No. 571 Mitchell, No. 806 South Halsted, No. 104 Bremer, No. 63 Indiana, No. 133 Augusta, No. 27 Fig, No. 15 Mark avenue, No. 59 Archer avenue, No. 150 Church, rear of No. 439 South Canal, rear of No. 53 Augusta, No. 330 Brown, rear of No. 87 South Halsted, No. 291 Augusta, No. 136 North Desplaines, No. 38 Iowa, No. 179 West Erie, No. 356 West Polk, No. 177 West Erie, No. 133 Bunker, No. 59 Augusta, No. 49 Cornelia, No. 116 Froot, No. 68 Larrabee, No. 282 West Chicago avenue, No. 342 South Morgan, rear of No. 374 West Taylor, No. 19 Fox place, No. 101 Sheffield avenue, and No. 13 Charles place. The decrease in the number of infected houses was decided.

The Health Officer submitted a lengthy report, in compliance with a resolution of the Board, giving a detailed history of the workings of the scavenger system since April 1, 1872. He dwelt upon the difficulties under which the present contractor had labored, and offered three suggestions as to the manner in which the work may be done in the future. The first suggestion was to let the contract for the whole city as now done; the second, to let contracts for prescribed districts to different persons; the third, to let contracts for the whole city or for several districts to one or several persons, they to be paid on the basis of the number of teams employed, which was to be decided by the Board. The Health Officer considered the second suggestion the most practicable, the districts to correspond with the natural divisions of the city. Depots for the reception of the material might be established in each division to facilitate the work. Their establishment would be economical, as fewer teams could do the necessary work.

The Sanitary Superintendent and Health Officer were instructed to prepare specifications for the scavenger work for the ensuing year and submit them to the Board.

DENVER.

Execution of Theodore Meiers for Murder.

The Extreme Penalty of the Law---Scenes at the Gallows.

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

DENVER, Col., Jan. 24, 1873.

This afternoon, at 2 o'clock, Theodore Meiers was hung by the neck, in our usually quiet city.

THE DETAILS OF THE CRIME

for which Meiers suffered to-day are briefly as follows: On the 10th day of August, 1871, some miles south of Denver, Meiers shot and instantly killed a man named George M. Bonacina, and attempted to take the life of Bonacina's reputed sister. The shot not taking effect, she escaped, and gave the alarm, which soon caused Meires' arrest near Colorado Springs, where he was waiting for a coach to Pueblo. Meiers, at the time of the murder, was working for the deceased, who, it seems, had borrowed some money of him, which, on the evening of the murder, Meiers demanded. The deceased refusing to pay, some words arose, when the deceased reached for his gun,—Meires, at the same instant, shooting him twice, either of which wounds would have caused immediate death. He then went to the house, taking the shot-gun with him, and, calling to the sister of the deceased, shot her as she appeared in the door; after which he went to the barn, where he remained a few minutes, then returned to the house, and, looking in a window, saw his intended victim moving around in the room. He then returned to where he had killed Bonacina, and carefully covered him up with several blankets and some straw. Arranging himself, he coolly laid down by the side of his victim, where he says he slept soundly until morning, when he was awakened by a wagon passing, and heard Mrs. Newman (the deceased man's sister) calling from the house to the driver, communicating the circumstance of the tragedy to him. The telegraph was put into service, and, the following day, Sheriff Cook, of Denver, was on the trail of the murderer,—arresting him, as before stated.

Yesterday, losing all hope of a reprieve, Meiers

MADE A CONFESSION

of his crimes. He had two trials, in both of which he was sentenced to die on the gallows. His counsel took the case to the Supreme Court, but without avail. Throughout yesterday the prisoner preserved his stolid demeanor, no burden appearing to rest upon his soul. He fully regretted the deed when reminded of its great enormity, but it seemed to him to be the passport to a better world, which he hoped soon to reach. He calmly smoked his cigar, and was in conversation with his clergymen the greater part of the day. He spoke of his approaching death, and said: "I have made my peace with my Maker, and I die happy, in the Catholic faith, feeling that I will soon be in Heaven." He talked of death as though it was not the King of Terrors. This morning, he told the Sheriff that it was of no use to go to the expense of procuring a wagon to take him to the gallows, he preferring to walk.

About 8 o'clock this a. m., the instrument of death was placed in position, a short distance north of the city, in the bottom of the Platte River, and, by 10 o'clock, everything was ready.

THE PROCESSION.

About 1 o'clock, the Denver Scouts were seen dismounting at the Sheriff's office, whence they marched to the jail. Meiers was led out to the procession. Entering a close carriage, with the Sheriff, his Deputy, and two priests, they rode to the gallows, escorted by the Denver Scouts and several policemen. About 10,000 men, women, and children assembled at the place of execution. Many carriages, 'buses, and wagons, all loaded with human freight, surrounded the immense crowd. The carriage containing Meiers passed through the multitude, and into the inclosure, and Meiers was conducted to the scaffold. His appearance was that of a man who was determined to brave it to the end. He coughed slightly once or twice, and stood on the drop straight as an arrow, perfectly quiet, and facing the large assemblage. While the Sheriff tied his hands and feet, the priests uttered their prayers. There were no signs of emotion on the face of the doomed man, except a haggard look, caused by long confinement. The rope was adjusted about his neck, and the cap was about to be placed over his head, when he smiled upon the audience and said, "Farewell, friends; I am going into another world." The cap was then adjusted, and the gallows cleared. Sheriff Cook pulled the drop, and the victim, with a heavy "thud,"

WAS LAUNCHED INTO ETERNITY.

Eighteen minutes after the victim dropped, he was cut down, and placed in a coffin. The crowd dispersed, with the general feeling that justice was carried out for the fourth time since the organization of Colorado. SNITT.

GILDED POVERTY.

A Strange Story of Two Female Misers—Riches in Rags—A Sickening Sight.

From the Germantown (Phila.) Telegraph.

If there is such a thing as "gilded poverty," an exemplification of it was strikingly manifested in Camden during the past week. From infancy to the ripe old age of 80 years, two twin sisters, named Grace and Charity Kaighn, have resided in that city. They owned in their own right property said to be worth at least one hundred thousand dollars in very eligible locations, and were possessed of other property of value. Yet these two females (they never married) lived together in almost perfect seclusion, in the most eccentric manner. Their house on Kahn's avenue was always kept closed, and no one admitted except such as came to aid them in their business transactions, and they were few. Their apartments were kept almost as gloomy as prison dungeons, and day after day, week after week, month after month, and year after year, they groped about in the darkness of their own created prison, denying themselves even the comforts and necessaries of life. For many years this was their way of living, and those who knew them best believed that at any time they might be found dead in their house from self-denial and neglect. Some time last summer they purchased a fine new dwelling-house on Market street, above Fourth, and moved into it early in the fall. What articles of furniture they had were set in the parlor, but were never put in their proper places. From that time up to Thursday week they lived in their old way, without comforts or anything that would contribute to comfort. From the Thursday alluded to, nothing had been seen of them, and no noise was made in the house to indicate that they were alive. This created a suspicion that something was wrong, and officer Hoffinger was instructed to force an entrance. This was accomplished, when he found, to his horror, the most sickening sight he ever met with. The room was bare of furniture, dark and dirty; no fire had been in the stove for three days, and there, on a setee, with nothing over her but an old ragged and dirty quilt, lay Grace Kaighn, cold and stiff in death. Her sister, Charity, was found in a corner of a room, almost doubled up, and in a perishing condition. She was immediately taken care of, and, under the direction of Dr. Armstrong, Coroner, she is doing well. She did not know that Grace was dead. On a table near by was a loaf of bread and some butter, which had not been touched. The Coroner took charge of the body, and had it appropriately disposed of. He found some thirteen dollars on the person of deceased, and took possession of such papers and valuables as were found until rightful parties to them appear. Among the papers are several tax bills for real estate, one of which calls for $600, which at the rate of taxation, $2.30 on the $100, would be for an assessed property of $26,000. This was for one square of ground, facing Broadway, between Line and Pine streets. They owned large amounts of real estate in other parts of Camden. Notwithstanding all this, they were in the most abject state of exposure and destitution.

—Miss Leonora Methuen, a young girl of 16, residing near Marysville, Cal., took her little gun and a dog the other day, and, sallying out, bravely pursued and slew a thirty-pound wild-cat, the destroyer of her pet lamb.

NEW ORLEANS.

Our Treatment of the South---Sentiment of the Southern People.

One-Horse Barouches---Moisture of the Atmosphere.

The French Market and the French Opera-House.

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 15, 1873.

It was not my intention, when I closed my last letter, to write another word upon the politics of Louisiana. Since then, however, the opportunities given for seeing and hearing both sides of the question lead me to to ask another hearing of your readers.

OUR TREATMENT OF THE SOUTH.

We, as a nation, are doubtless growing more liberal in our views of customs and opinions held by other peoples. We acknowledge an intelligent individual as an equal, even though he worships Buddha. In fact, we are beginning to pride ourselves upon these broad, liberal views. Yet, in the treatment the South is receiving at the hands of the Government, we resemble those good members of society who furnish missionaries for food, and forget those needier individuals who live within a stone's throw. We are ready to forgive the cannibal who ate up our missionary, and will even send him a fresh supply; but we can't forgive the man who stole a loaf of bread to feed a starving family.

SENTIMENT OF THE SOUTHERN PEOPLE.

We cannot forgive the South, although she is unquestionably penitent, and the great majority of her citizens are ready and anxious to "accept the situation"; willing to accept, without complaint, the necessary results of an unsuccessful rebellion; willing to remain good citizens of the United States; willing to support the Federal Government. The people of the South, as a people, have no thought of making another war-issue with the North. What they *do* feel that they have the right to ask is, that, taking what property they have left, they may be allowed to preserve and use it to the best advantage. The question with the South, to-day, is *financial.* The people desire to "buy, and sell, and get gain." They are sick of politics. They have said to me, "We wish all the negroes could go to Congress, and we would vote to put them there if that would rid us of the theft and plundering of the carpet-baggers." You may ask, Why don't they let politics alone, then? Because the *life* is taken out of business by the ruinous rate of taxation imposed by a body of men who have neither reputation nor a dollar of money at stake, except that which has been stolen by them from the treasury of the people; and the people have taken hold of politics to save the remnants of their property from going into the hands of the political huckster.

A VOLUME MIGHT BE WRITTEN

upon this subject, and the Liberal papers of the North must not let the subject drop until the people understand and recognize the position of the South. It was a pleasure to me, as a friend of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, to hear the many words of praise given to it for the good work it is doing in this cause. The writer is in no way a political man; my trip was entirely for pleasure; and it is only because politics are so prominently brought before me, and its results so plainly seen, that I venture upon that subject. Let me now give you some idea of my experience at the Crescent City.

The trip is a 50-hour one from Chicago. We arrived here exactly on time, Saturday night at 11 o'clock, having left Chicago Thursday 9 p. m. There is very little to be said of New Orleans depots, and that little is *not* in the way of praise. "Least said, soonest mended." You can take a 'bus to the hotels for 50 cents, or any one of a dozen

ONE-HORSE BAROUCHES

that are always on hand. These one-horse barouches are excellent conveyances, and, in a city with such level streets as Chicago, could be used to better advantage than hacks. They are much lighter than our two-horse barouches, and one horse goes over the ground, with two or three persons, quite as fast as our hacks. I had occasion to use one in a heavy rain-storm, and was entirely protected. With such conveyances, there could be lower rates of fare; and many gentlemen would use them daily in getting to and from their homes. There is a growing need for cheap carriages for hire in Chicago. To any man who will establish lines of them, the future has abundant reward, with, at the least, a paying investment for the present. I can name a hundred Board of Trade men who, in parties of four (easily accommodated in one barouche), would willingly pay 25 cents each to be thus taken to and from their business daily.

Sunday morning I was up at half-past 5. I am not an early riser ordinarily, and had the journey as an excuse for keeping in bed to an unusual extent this morning; yet one wishes no excuse to stay abed in New Orleans, especially the first day, for there is the French Market. The first thing which attracts your attention as you step into the street in the early day is the

WETNESS

of everything; it is several degrees more than damp. My impression was, that it rained every night, although, when I retired, it was, with one exception, beautifully clear overhead. The wetness is resultant of the atmosphere, which is very moist. This moisture does not extend, I was assured, much farther inland; but here everything is wet, cold, and limp in the early morning.

I have visited the public markets of the large cities of the United States, but

THE FRENCH MARKET OF NEW ORLEANS

is an institution by itself. It has not as yet been my good fortune to see other countries than our own, but in this market there are glimpses of far-off countries and peoples. You certainly can hear more languages than you can buy dictionaries to translate. "Lo" is here, in his familiar attitude, with a little bag of gumbo before him, waiting for his customers; while the Italian, German, Frenchman, Chinaman, Japanese, or any other man, can readily find his countryman located in a stall, selling anything from a whistle to the head of a raccoon. And these nations are all represented in the throng of customers. Here passes a quadroon, with her market-basket; at her side, a darker boy and another basket. They evidently have the dinner of some wealthy gentleman. Peeping out from the cover of her basket, you see the materials for the soup, and the head of a splendid red-fish; in the boy's is some kind of game, a roast of beef, and a liberal supply of vegetables. Here comes a Creole gentleman, with his wife and servant; they are as daintily dressed as if it were a 8 o'clock p. m. promenade. Behind them hobbles a decrepit old negress, seeking the most promising soup-material in exchange for her picayune. In fact, every class and condition of people get their daily bread and butter at this market. The poorer classes are here in great numbers, and are evidently well accommodated. In a very large number of the stalls, the materials for a good, but cheap, dinner are tied in bundles, "*multum in parvo,*" all for from 10 to 25 cents. Potatoes, onions, garlic, and almost every vegetable you can think of, are tied up in little bunches, and for sale at a picayune per bunch. The variety of food for sale is greater than in our markets. Lake Ponchartrain abounds in nice fish, which are in this market and for sale within two hours from the time they are caught. Game is plentifully supplied, while the meats are as varied and palatable as ours. There are numberless little stands in this market where coffee and cakes are for sale, and you will certainly buy the first morning from curiosity or hunger, and every other morning because they are so nice. Three hours in this market that morning, and no end discovered! I have still an idea that there is no end; that one could spend his life there, and see new articles for sale, and hear new languages, every day. The market-buildings are low, wooden structures, near the levee. On the levee, beside these buildings, are a number of wooden booths, where you can buy oranges for 10 cents per dozen. You can also play "three-card monte;" but it will cost you more than the oranges. When I write you can buy *everything* here, you must understand me in a very broad sense,—pins, needles, coats, hats, vests, boots, shoes, tinware, hardware, underwear, chests of tools, etc., etc. Whatever you can buy in a day's tramp in the streets of Chicago can be found somewhere in the stalls of the French Market of New Orleans. You leave it always with a determination to come again, and are always sure of finding something new. Solomon never visited it. You never think "good bye" when you leave it, but always "*au revoir.*"

After breakfast, I went to the

ST. LOUIS CATHEDRAL,

the oldest in the State. It was a favorable time for a visit, as to-day a convocation of the Catholic Bishops celebrated high mass here. The Cathedral is an unpretending building, both in interior and exterior appearance, fronting Jackson Square, only one block from the levee, and surrounded by judicial courts and police-offices. The attendance was very large,—greater than the Cathedral could accommodate,—the adjacent square and streets being thronged with interested spectators.

Jackson Square bears the marks of Butler's visit to New Orleans, in the sentence, "The Union must be preserved," cut in the granite block which supports the equestrian statue of General Jackson. In the evening, I visited the

FRENCH OPERA HOUSE,

where there was a large audience, filling every seat in the capacious house. They have a habit here, which is almost a rule with the male attendants, of going out between the acts to make and smoke a cigarette. The entrance, at these times, is filled with men and boys, talking and smoking at a fearful rate. There are booths at the rear of each circle of seats, for the accommodation of families; and this seemed to me to be a feature which might be introduced among us with benefit to our wives and children. Great sociability was the rule among the booths,—ladies and children visiting at the friends' booths between acts, making it an occasion of social enjoyment and recreation. These foreigners can teach us much of pleasure in life, if we will but learn.

Leaving the theatre, I walk slowly to my hotel, watching the people, and hearing the various noises which you will always notice in a strange city. With a large Catholic demonstration; on the eve of a great political inauguration; with saloons in full blast all over the city,—I can neither see nor hear any boisterous or unseemly demonstration.

BOSTON IS NOT MORE ORDERLY.

I open my windows, and go to bed with only a sheet and one blanket over me, thankful that I am not, as you undoubtedly are, trying to find more bedclothes with which to win a victory over —20° Fahrenheit. J.

THE FIELD AND STABLE.

Founder, or Laminitis--Its Symptoms--Duration, and Termination.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MANHATTAN, Kan., Jan. 24, 1873.

FOUNDER, OR LAMINITIS.

This disease is a feverish, rheumatic inflammation of the soft-solid parts inclosed in the hoofs of horses and cattle, and has its principal seat in the so-called fleshy laminæ, which connect the hoof proper with the interior of the foot. The course of this feverish, rheumatic inflammation is always acute in the beginning; where we speak of a chronic founder, or laminitis, we mean those morbid changes and degenerations that are the result of the inflammatory process, and, consequently, that chronic inflammation which is caused and supported by those morbid changes.

ITS SYMPTOMS.

The symptoms of a rheumatic fever, which usually is of a sthenic or inflammatory, not as often of an asthenic or torpid character, complicated with those of an inflammation of the feet, constitute the principal symptoms; therefore the diagnosis is not difficult.

The gait of the patients is extremely laborious, painful, and stiff, and as, in most cases, only the fore-feet are diseased, the animal draws the hind feet just as far forward as possible, endeavoring to support the whole weight of the body upon the hind legs. The horses stretch their fore-feet forward, move them only very reluctantly and carefully, and touch the ground, instead of with the toes, only with the heels. In those rare cases in which the seat of the disease is in the hind-feet, the patients seek to throw the weight of their body upon the fore-feet; and, where all four feet are inflamed, the animals are in the greatest misery, are scarcely able to thand on their legs, and have, on account of the severe pain, a great tendency to lie down. Once on the ground, it is frequently very difficult to get them on their legs again. Foundered cattle generally lie down, and can seldom be induced to stand up. When compelled to stand, the animals frequently groan, exhibit great distress, tremble in all four limbs, especially in the affected ones, swagger, endeavor to lift their feet, and are scarcely able to stand. The respiration is accelerated, sometimes very considerably. The beating of the heart is almost always perceptible, and the pulsation is much faster than common,—for the pulse, in some cases, is running as high as 80 or 100 beats in a minute. A very plain, sometimes very throbbing pulsation can be observed in the very large artery of the shank (*ramus volaris sublimis*), and in the arteries of the pastern, or digital arteries; and in other places,—in the radial, and in the external maxillary arteries,—the pulse is either tense and full, or hard and small, according to the degree of the fever. The temperature of the hoofs is very much increased, and the latter are very sensitive toward pressure. The appetite is either unchanged or somewhat decreased, and is wanting only in such in which the fever is very high, or where founder is complicated with other diseases. In cattle and hogs, founder is not very frequent, and seldom so severe as it is in horses. Foundered hogs, when compelled to move, frequently grunt on account of the pain. Cattle, when badly foundered, generally lie down, and cannot be prevailed upon to get up.

It happens, now and then, that founder becomes complicated with other diseases,—for instance, with pleuritis, pericarditis, etc., and then the symptoms of founder and those of the complications unite,—become blended with each other. In such cases the fever generally rises very high; the respiration becomes very much accelerated, and even distressing and very difficult, especially where the pain in the feet is so great that the animals are compelled to lie down. In still other cases, the laminitis, or founder, is attended with colic symptoms; and where, at the same time, the stomach is overloaded with food, the animals appear mopish, and show disorder in the functions of the brain.

DURATION AND TERMINATION.

The inflammation of the feet is either primary or secondary. In the former case, the fever is at first but slight, but increases gradually more; in the latter case, the fever appears first, and reaches often a high degree before the symptoms of laminitis make their appearance. In still other cases, the general symptoms—that is, the fever—and the symptoms of the local inflammation make their appearance simultaneously. The course of founder is at first always acute, but changes afterwards to a chronic one,—that is, as soon as a morbid change of tissue have been produced in the interior of the inflamed feet. In cattle and hogs, the sensitiveness in the feet is not great as in horses; hence, the disease usually is less severe, and the chronic course less frequent. When founder has taken a chronic course, then the fever generally decreases, and, in some cases, disappears altogether.

The duration varies; the same depends to a great extent upon the severity of the inflammation, the severity and character of the fever, the causes, the constitution of the animal, and principally upon the treatment. If the latter is a timely and rational one, the disease usually terminates in recovery within three or four days. If, however, recovery has not been effected within five to seven days, or if the disease, especially where the same is rather severe, has been neglected during the first three days, a perfect restoration to health cannot any more be expected, and then the course becomes chronic. Morbid products, and morbid changes of tissue in the interior of the feet will be the inevitable results.

The terminations of founder, or laminitis, are the same as those of other inflammations.

A dispersion may be expected; 1, where the attack is a very light one; and 2, where the disease is early enough—say within 24 or 48 hours, according to its severity—subjected to a rational treatment. A dispersion is indicated by a decrease of the fever and of the inflammatory symptoms. The pulsation in the arteries of the shank and of the pasterns, the pain in the feet, and the temperature of the hoofs, diminish; the great stiffness and tension disappear; the stand of the patient becomes normal, and his gait freer again.

The most unfavorable termination is gangrene. It is not a rare occurrence, for the inflamed and swelled laminæ are situated between two hard substances, the third phalanx, hoof-bone, or coffin-bone, and the horny hoofs, consequently, are pressed upon from two sides, from within by the bone, and from without by the hard and unyielding hoof,—a circumstance which is well able to cause a perfect interruption of the circulation of the blood in the inflamed parts, and, what is just the same, a cessation of the nutrition. Such an interruption is easily produced, especially when the inflammatory process is a very acute and severe one, and the exudation within the hoof, and consequently the swelling, very important. As soon as the nutritive process is stopped, local death, or gangrene is the result. Compelling the patients to stand on a hard floor, or to walk on hard and uneven ground, but especially an irrational treatment, must be considered also as agencies that are able to promote a termination in gangrene.

Where the latter makes its appearance, then the fever assumes a putrid or typhoid character; the beating of the heart becomes throbbing, the pulsation very fast, the pulse hard, small, and vibrating, the respiration considerably accelerated, and breath short; the warmth of the hoofs decreased; the pain, however, becomes extremely great, so that the animals frequently grate their teeth. Further, the coronet of the hoof sinks, becomes depressed, the seams separates, and a fetid ichor oozes out between the skin and the hoof; the animals lose the use of their feet, and lie down almost constantly, or cannot stand at all.

Not always, however, is great pain an indication of gangrene, neither is a depression of the coronet in all cases a characteristic symptom, for great pain, as well as great depression, is observed also where, for instance, the fever has assumed a typhoid or torpid character, or where the founder, or laminitis, is complicated with other important diseases. Still, the other symptoms attending gangrene prevent a mistake. Afterwards, when the fleshy parts of the hoof have been mortified, the sensitiveness and the increased warmth of the foot disappear, and the animals, notwithstanding that the hoofs are separated, do not seem to feel much pain by touching the ground, and standing on their feet, till finally the separation becomes perfect, and the hoofs are lost. Generally, however, the misery is soon terminated by death.

In such cases where neither dispersion is effected, nor gangrene is taking place, the inflammation can terminate in suppuration. This termination, too, must be considered as a most unfavorable one, for it frequently leads to an absorption of the matter, and, in consequence of it, to a formation of abscesses in the lungs, which, of course, cause the death of the animal. Suppuration may be expected where the inflammation is very severe, where the diseased feet are exposed to local injurious influences, and where the morbid changes within the hoof are of such a nature as to cause a destruction of tissue; as, for instance, where the foundered horses are compelled to travel over hard and uneven ground, macadamized roads, etc., but especially where the hoofs have been diseased or deformed before laminitis made its appearance, or where the patients are neglected, or have to suffer from an irrational and injurious treatment. Suppuration, in all cases, is a consequence of an effusion of bloody serum in the interior of the hoof; therefore, is always of a malignant character, and produces a fetid ichor, instead of a yellow and odorless matter, as we find it in other tissues after severe inflammations. The indications of this termination are as follows: The pulse in the arteries of the shank and pasterns remains very tense and full, becomes throbbing; the pain in the feet is very considerable, especially in those parts in which the matter is formed; therefore, is most severe, sometimes in the wall, sometimes in the sole, but generally towards the toe, or in the triangle between the bars and the wall of the heel, or, finally, at some place on the coronet,—the latter when the abscess is opening above. Then the coronet appears concave and depressed. As soon as matter has been formed within the hoof, the horse usually lifts the inflamed foot almost constantly, but does it scarcely enough to remove the same from the ground. A local examination reveals soon the true condition.

A very frequent termination of founder is that in degeneration and deformation of the feet, caused by the disorder in the nutritive process, and by the deposit of a plastic exudation within the hoofs. It takes place almost always where the inflammation is severe, and the patient not early enough subjected to a proper treatment. Such deformations are known as pumiced feet, and may be subdivided into full-hoofs, with a flat or convex sole, knoll-hoofs, where the hoofs are very much deformed and ill-shaped; and ring-hoofs, where the deformation is such as to cause an irregular growth of the wall, or crust. The symptoms attending this termination are as follows: The fever decreases, and disappears almost entirely; the pulse becomes slower, but the pulsation, though somewhat decreased, remains in the arteries of the shank and pastern; the coronet sinks; the sole of the hoof grows flat, and finally convex; and the pain and lameness, if at all, are but little diminished. The white line which connects the sole of the hoof with the crust of the same assumes a yellow-reddish, sometimes even a red color, appears rather porous, and infiltrated with a yellowish fluid. Afterwards the white line grows wider, just in the same degree as the hoof becomes flattened and deformed, in some cases even three times as wide as in a healthy hoof. The sole itself becomes very sensitive, and the plastic exudations lead to the formation of new, but morbid horn, deposited, or wedged in, between the crust or wall of the hoof and the coffin-bone, especially towards the toe. This new horn presses the toe-part of the hoof forward,—hence the elongated shape of a hoof deformed by founder,—and crowds the toe-part of the coffin-bone backward and downward, which, of course, causes the sole to become convex, and, as continued pressure always causes absorption, makes the sole very thin and sensitive. Under such conditions, the white line must grow wider and wider. In some cases, the deformation becomes so extensive, and the pseudo-horn pushes the toe-part of the coffin-bone so far backward and downward, as to change the lower surface of that bone to a posterior one, and to bring the point of the toe into a perpendicular position. The normal growth of the hoof, and the production of sound horn, of course, are considerably disturbed, and the hoof not only grows out of shape, but also the horn itself becomes brittle and loses its resistance. In some cases, the coffin-bone, too, takes part in the morbid process, becomes inflamed, or, maybe, carious, and then the patient remains very lame for life-time, even if the disease should not terminate in suppuration or gangrene, which may be brought on by the slightest injury. In such a case, the horse, at any rate, is without value.

In the course of time, especially where a chronic inflammation is yet existing, such a pumiced foot grows longer and longer, and still more flat, sometimes to such an extent as to approach the form of a human foot; the sole frequently becomes separated from the wall, and sand-cracks and false quarters are very often the consequences. Such degenerated feet destroy the value of the horse; only where the degeneration is very moderate, such an animal may be made serviceable by proper and judicious shoeing.

In all those cases in which the disease has not terminated in dispersion,—which, by the way, is the only termination that admits a perfect recovery,—more or less stiffness are still left behind.

(Morbid anatomy, causes, and treatment next week.) VETERINARIAN.

Falling 175 Feet Down the Shaft of a Mine, and Still Alive and Well.

From the San Diego (Cal.) World.

Christmas Eve at the Julian Mines furnished one of the most remarkable incidents in all the annals of curious casualties. Charley Fox is one of the owners of the San Diego Lodge. Their shaft is sunk to the depth of 175 feet. On the afternoon of the 24th of December he took his place in the bucket to go down to the lower level. It had been raining freely during the day. The break on the whim, which raises and lowers the bucket in mines not supplied with steam power, was held in its place by a rope. This had become very wet; and, of course, relaxed its tension. Fox had hardly taken his place in the bucket before he went careering like lightning down the sheer drop of 175 feet. The break was absolutely useless, and down, down hurtled bucket and man, bumping now against one side and now against the other, until finally both struck the two-inch planking which covered the well. The bucket was smashed to pieces, and poor Charley plunged through the two-inch planking, as though it had been pastboard, into the well. This was six or eight feet deep. He sank to the bottom, and, when he rose, was hauled out by his comrades who were working in the level.

The mystery of the business is that, although Fox was pretty thoroughly jarred and bruised, a broken ankle was the only serious injury resulting from the fall.

A Soldier Afraid of Ghosts.

At a recent general court-martial, held at Fort Sanders, Wyoming, William F. Cooke, a member of Company E, cavalry, was brought before the tribunal on two charges, the first one being a violation of the forty-fourth article of war; the specification being that, as a member of the post guard at Fort Sanders, he failed to repair at the time and place fixed for retreat parade of the guard. The specification in this charge explains why he did not "repair at the time and place fixed for retreat parade of the guard." It is that Private William F. Cooke, having been regularly detailed and mounted as a member of the post guard of Fort Sanders, being ordered by the Sergeant of the guard to get his carbine and get ready to go on post, did say "I'd rather not," and, being again ordered by the Sergeant of the guard to get ready to go on post, refused to obey the order, and refused to go on post, alleging as a reason that he was afraid to go on post; was run off the post the last time he was on guard, and was afraid of ghosts; or words to the same effect. He was found guilty, and sentenced to "forfeit to the United States $10 per month of his monthly pay for the period of three months."

THE LAW COURTS.

The Republic 60 Per Cent Assessment.

Facts and Figures to be Proved Before the Register.

The Great Western Telegraph Case--Bankruptcy Notes.

The matter of the 60 per cent assessment on the stock of the Republic Insurance Company came up before Judge Blodgett, in the United States District Court, yesterday morning.

Mr. McCagg said several answers had been filed which evidently required the taking of proof, and he desired to know whether it would be taken in Court on Saturday, or before.

The Court thought the proper way would be for him to look over the answers, or a specimen of them, and refer them to the Register in Bankruptcy for the purpose of taking proof. There might be material matters set up. In referring them to the Register he would indicate on what he should take proof in order to limit the line of examination. He would make an order in the course of the day.

Mr. Tenney was willing that testimony, on notice, should be taken before the Register.

Mr. Kales understood that, at some stage of the proceedings before bankruptcy, the Company made an assessment upon all of its stockholders. A portion of them voluntarily paid the assessment, but a larger number had paid nothing upon it. He supposed, hence, that in an order of assessment to be made, the time should be carried back far enough to ascertain what ought to have been paid by the stockholders, giving credit upon the assessment for any instalments that were paid. Otherwise, if an assessment was made at the present time, it would be an unequal assessment, which would be impracticable, or the stockholders who had already paid more than their associates would be compelled, in the aggregate, to pay a larger amount than their due proportion. He suggested that, in the inquiry before the Register, evidence be admitted to show the propriety of carrying the proposed assessment back to a proper period so that those who had paid more than their associates may have due credit upon the assessment for what they had already paid.

The Court considered that a matter of consideration when an order for the assessment was made.

Mr. Lawrence understood that the matter was set for a final hearing on Saturday next. Was all the testimony to be in before that day?

The Court said it must be.

GOING BACK TO FIRST PRINCIPLES.

Later in the day, His Honor took the preceding matter into consideration, and apparently determined to strike at the root of the difficulty by issuing the order referred to below. It may have been observed by the intelligent reader of the law column how speedily the points at issue in legal contests become entirely hidden under a mass of questions connected solely with the practice of law, and having nothing whatever to do with the principles involved in the case. So it was in the matter of the Republic Insurance Company, where the original question of whether or not the Assignee shall be allowed to make an assessment of $60 on the $100 due by the stockholders, threatened, at no distant day, to dissolve into mere arguments based upon the assertion made by either side. Judge Blodgett has gone back to first principles, by directing the facts to be ascertained upon which the statements now before the Court are founded. It is very easy for an Assignee to bring forward, in support of his views, any amount of figures and statements, with slight fears of contradiction, he alone having facilities at his command to unravel the confusion of the bankrupt's accounts, but it is altogether another thing to set behind such figures and statements the vouchers, the papers, the equivalents, the documentary evidence, that shall prove them true. As the Court now has nothing before it but statements, he has ordered the Assignee to attend at the Register's office tomorrow morning, with proof in support of all the facts and figures advanced in his late petition; whilst on the other hand he has given leave to all the persons who have answered the petition to take such proof as may be desirable to establish the truth of their allegations in such answers, and the Register is directed to make his report by Saturday, on the coming in of Court, when the counsel representing the parties will be heard, and the Court come to a decision, if time permits.

The order in question after formally stating the manner in which the matter has come before the Court, goes on to direct the Register to take proof on the following points:

First—What is the total amount of liabilities.

Second—What is the value in cash, so far as can be stated of the assets, exclusive of unpaid stock capital.

Third—What is the amount of unpaid capital stock.

THE TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

Yesterday morning, at half-past 9 o'clock, before the meeting of the shareholders of the Great Western Telegraph Company, elsewhere reported, took place, the complainants and defendants in the suit, which has dragged the company into chancery, and occasioned such meeting, namely, Terwilliger and the Great Western Telegraph Company, et al., waited on Judge Williams, in the Circuit Court, for the purpose of having the Court pass on the Master's report, which contained the results of an examination into the matters alleged in the decree, and especially as to the holders of stock, all of which has been published, down to the very last fact, the very last cent, and the very last name, in THE TRIBUNE; when, after a long debate, the Court directed an order to be entered ruling that the exceptions of Selah Reeves and Samuel B. Gookins, on the ground of being disallowed the right of voting, as recommended by the Master's report, and the same as to Selah Reeves (on 1,507 shares), James R. Doolittle and Jesse O. Norton, be overruled, and the Master's report confirmed. Further, that at the election of Directors, all bona-fide holders of stock that has been paid for shall have the right to vote; and that the meeting may adjourn, should the stockholders see fit, from time to time, to enable all stockholders to vote at the said election. The party then marched off for the new battle ground at the general meeting.

$10,000 FOR BREACH OF COVENANT.

In a bill for $15,000, for breach of covenant, yesterday filed in the United States District Court by Carol Gaytes, Assignee of the estate of Peter J. Rofinot, against Samuel S. Hoyes and wife, the plaintiff affirms that the defendants conveyed to the bankrupt certain lands, free from encumbrance, which were at the time mortgaged to Martha Hutchins, and which, default being made in the payment of interest, were sold under foreclosure of mortgage to Caroline E. Couch, whereby the estate of the bankrupt is alleged to be $15,000 the worse than it might have been had the contract been carried out, and the property is declared to be encumbered by such conveyance, as a lien; wherefore suit is brought by the Assignee to recover the above amount, or for such relief as the Court may judge sufficient.

BANKRUPTCY MATTERS.

In the matters of the *Post* Printing Company and of C. L. Case et al., in bankruptcy, orders of dismissal were, yesterday, made absolute.

The application of Miles Munsen, who proved debts against the estate of Joseph D. Kinkead & Co., to be paid dividends on his claim against J. D. Kinkead, out of partnership assets, was overruled, and an order was entered that no payment be made to Munsen out of copartnership assets until payment in full of debts proved against J. D. Kinkead & Co.

The motion of —— Botts, in the matter of Harriett E. Collins, to dismiss proceedings, he claiming as a judgment creditor, was overruled.

A new order has been made for the sale of property in the estate of Root & Cady, cancelling the order to sell to Root & Son, and substituting one giving leave to sell to Charles E. Ebert for $22,686.90.

SUPERIOR COURT FEBRUARY CALENDAR.

The following are the first twenty cases: 2,497—Keyser v. Ewers; 2,501—Watson, survivor, v. Pogue; 2,502—McGrow v. McDonald; 2,510—Field et al. v. Pacific Insurance Co.; 2,511—Comstock et al. v. Butterfield; 2,512—McMahon v. Harding et al.; 2,513—Biston v. Gamborn; 2,519—Taylor v. *Prairie Farmer* Company. 2,528—Rozet, use, etc. v. Stock and Mutual Insurance Co; 2,524—Winslow, use etc., same; 2,531—Carpenter, use etc., v. Slouter et al; 2,533—Kreider et al v. Warren; 2,537—Butterfield et al v. Comstock; 2,540—Leopold et al v. Pacific Insurance Company; 2,546—City v. Bartels; 2,547—Wheelock v. Comstock; 2,552—Hayden et al v. Klein; 2,555—Parkhurst v. Grubb; 2,565—Parent v. Wolge; 2,569—Griffin v. Callow.

AN INJUNCTION SAVED.

A partnership dispute was yesterday brought into the Circuit Court by the owners of the Doran tuck-creaser, who pray the Court to restrain the sale of the property of the firm under chattel mortgage to Wm. Dodge, to whom they gave it to secure a note of $2,000, obtained through George Dodge, who had entered the firm as a partner. The matter seems a partnership dispute, the true facts of which can only be obtained by a patient hearing in Court. The injunction would have been too late, had the auctioneer who was selling the property, yesterday, not delayed twenty-five minutes. The delay was fatal; the Court had granted the injunction, and the Sheriff's officers lost no time in executing it.

ATTACHMENT AGAINST THE STREET PALACE STOCK CAR COMPANY.

Levi B. Doud, as agent of the J. W. Street Palace Car Company, yesterday commenced suit against the Company, and obtained an attachment for an alleged advance of money to buy stock, amounting to $395.64, to Smith, Watson & Briggs, of East Liberty, Penn. In his affidavit, the plaintiff affirms that the residence of the President is at Meadville, Penn.; that the residence of the other officers is unknown, and that the Company is removing and fraudulently concealing its property to defeat and hinder its creditors.

GENERAL NOTES.

In the divorce suit, Powers v. Powers, in which some unspeakable matters are charged, there has been a hot controversy between some of the lawyers engaged, as witness the following order, entered yesterday: "Motion for new trial sustained; order of Dec. 27, 1872, set aside, having been obtained by imposition."

A number of bills affecting the property known as the Beaubien estate were, yesterday, sent to the Superior, by change of venue, granted by Judge Williams.

Judge Rogers will, to-day, call 63, 66, 67, 69 to 75 inclusive. Judge Porter will call 105 to 130 inclusive. Should the time permit, the call may go on to the new calendar. There will be no call after to-day.

A meeting of the creditors of the Chicago Attrition and Pulverizing Company, to approve an Assignee, will take place before the Register at 10 o'clock this morning.

In the Bostwick suits, Judge Gary yesterday made orders adding the unknown heirs of portions of the property as party defendants, and the bills were amended accordingly.

Thomas White, one of the alleged Kuhn Hotel jewel robbers, was yesterday discharged, there being no evidence against him.

NEW SUITS.

THE CIRCUIT COURT.—5,669—Mary v. Alfred Marrcir; divorce; desertion. 5,670—Willard C. Bruson v. Frank Douglas and the Frank Douglas Machinery Company; trespass; $10,000. 5,671—Frank Weirig, President *Der Sozial Politische Arbeiter Verein*; replevin of books, account book and catalogue held by Frank Finkensieper; value, $300. 5,672—A. E. Bolster and Peter Doran v. George and Wm. Dodge, Chs. M. Trails and T. M. Bradley; injunction to restrain mortgage sale of the goods of the complainants, to have Receiver appointed, etc. 5,673—Eli Potter v. J. F. Clarke; replevin of household furniture valued at $1,000. 5,674—Smith v. Lessen; appeal. 5,675—Withell; for service. 5,676—Same. 5,677—Susan v. Samuel Brierly; divorce on the ground of adultery. The husband lives in England. 5,678—Asher Guckenheimer, Samuel Wertheimer, Emmanuel Wertheimer, and Isaac Wertheimer v. Hugh and Robert Turney; assumpsit, $600. 5,679—Hagan v. Camp; appeal. 5,680—Patrick Power v. The Catholic Bishop of Chicago; case, $10,000. 5,681—Jones & Whitehouse; appeal. 5,682—Sanford v. Bilski; appeal. 5,683—Garden City Manufacturing and Supply Company v. Charles C. Cummings and Thomas F. Hagan; mechanic's lien on Lot 6, in Block 10, in Sloan's Addition. 5,684—Prairie Farmer's Company v. Ashley J. Kinney; distress for rent, $400. (Burnt Record Act.) James T. Matthews v. David Beveridge et al.; petition to remove cloud from title.

THE SUPERIOR COURT.—42,124—Julius R. Rowell v. John H. Thorn, George Knerr, and N. Sherer; replevin of horse, sleighs, harness, and carriage furniture. 42,125—Levi B. Doud v. J. W. Street's Palace Stock Car Company; attachment for $395.64. 42,126—Nathan Jewett v. W. O. Dickinson, Alfred Smith, and W. Dickinson; assumpsit $1,000. 42,127—Durand & Co. v. P. O. Hillstrom; confession of judgment on a note of $285. 42,128—Cheney & Bensler v. Henry and Caroline Vogt; petition for mechanic's lien on No. 598 North Dearborn street. 42,129—Alfred W. Ollis v. Wm. M. Murrey; confession of judgment on a note of $856.35. 42,130—Samuel F. v. Mary J. Wesner; divorce. 42,131—Jane v. James Cook; divorce.

THE UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.—Third National Bank of Chicago v. George Von Hollen; bill to restrain the collection of taxes on bank stock.

THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Carol Gayles, Assignee of the estate of Peter F. Rofinot, bankrupt, v. Samuel S. Hoyes and wife; covenant, $15,000.

OUR PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Meeting of the Board of Education--Considerable Unimportant Business Transacted.

A meeting of the Board of Education was held yesterday evening, President King in the Chair. Present, Messrs. Bunyan, Bishop, Goggin, Stone, Wilce, Hambleton, Calkins, Hesing, Wells, Bonfield, Richberg.

The Committee on Apparatus and Furniture reported that rooms had been made from the halls of the Douglas, Hayes, Carpenter, Dore, and Brown schools, each furnished with sixty-three seats, and all occupied. Three hundred and seventy-eight children have thus been provided for.

The Committee on Finance recommended the payment of bills to the amount of $5,418.44, and it was so ordered.

The Committee on Text Books reported adversely on the proposition to purchase certain anatomical charts to be hung up in the schoolrooms, but recommended the purchase of four sets for the High School classes.

The report was concurred in.

The Committee on the High School reported adversely on a suggestion to change the High School hours from 9 to 2 to 10 to 3.

The report was concurred in.

The Committee on German reported that it was impossible to fill the four vacancies of German teachers. They felt that it was better to have no teachers at all than poor ones. In the other schools, German instruction was progressing well.

Miss Jenny O'Hara was elected First Assistant in the Wells School, and Miss Agnes Enright, in the Franklin.

Mr. Goggin offered the following:

WHEREAS, There is need of experienced teachers in the schools of the city, and such teachers cannot be got at the salaries now paid,

Resolved, That the Committee on Salaries and the Committee on Appointment of Teachers report to this Board such an increase in the salaries as will secure to the city competent and experienced teachers.

He stated that, owing to the present low rate of salaries paid here, it was impossible to get teachers from abroad, for they could get more money, and live cheaper, in country towns.

The resolution was referred.

Mr. Richberg offered the following, which was referred to the Committee on the High School.

On the recommendation of the Committee on Appointments, the resignations of Caroline Weskopp, Helen A. Barker, E. Addie Knowles, Helen D. Shipman, and H. Vance were accepted, and the appointment of L. T. Meloin, J. M. Overton, Fannie P. Moss, Mrs. E. B. Johnson, Nellie A. Purcell, Ellen J. Holland, Kate Perkins, L. C. Buckley, Sophia R. Adams, Belle Jones, and Matilda Steinmeyer.

A partial certificate was ordered given to Helen W. Boyden.

That the Committee on the High School report upon the feasibility of changing the time of the course of instruction, and also the practicability of establishing a two years' course, having special reference to practical instruction. The Board then adjourned.

Jayne's Expectorant.

A few weeks since while suffering from a very severe cold, I became so hoarse that it was with great difficulty I could speak so as to be understood. While in this condition Dr. Jayne's Expectorant not only gave me immediate relief, but in three to four days completely cured my cold and removed my hoarseness. I therefore take pleasure in recommending the Expectorant as being, in my judgment the best cough medicine before the public.—*Rev. B. F. Hedden, Pastor of First Baptist Church, Camden, N. J.*

For Rent.

As will be seen by the advertisement in another column, Cyrus H. McCormick is offering for rent his old reaper factory on North Water street, near Rush street bridge, together with steam engine and shafting, a foundry cupola, and all the things needful to carry on a foundry business. There is also nearly five hundred feet of dock frontage. Immediate possession will be given to any one desirous of availing himself of such an excellent opportunity.

The Domestic.

The more cautious people are in choosing a sewing-machine, the more likely they are to select the Domestic. Their final judgment, as well as first impression, is in its favor. See all the others first, then the Domestic, at No. 74 State street.

Burnett's Kalliston

removes tan, sunburn, and freckles.

The Saratoga Geyser Water.

Buck & Rayner draw true Geyser water at the "Spa."

Cod Liver Oil.

Hazard & Caswell's Cod Liver Oil is the best.

WOMAN'S RIGHTS.

Wives May Become Partners of Their Husbands and Others.

An Interesting Opinion Delivered by Judge Blodgett.

To readers who systematically skip reading legal intelligence, the following opinion of Judge Blodgett may well appear worthy of thought. Whatever those who keep posted in the later somersaults of the law may know, the great mass of the people are in ignorance of the fact that a wife may enter into partnership with her husband, and carry on business for her own separate interest with him; and that not only is such the case, but she may enter upon the same relation with any other woman's husband. Mrs. Jones, for instance, whose husband is a contractor, and follows a business that she does not favor, enters into partnership on her own account with Mr. Smith, the fascinating *restaurateur*, whilst Mrs. Williams, who lives over the way from the deserted Jones, whose husband is a livery-keeper,—a trade she detests,—sees poetry and dollars in the laying of bricks, and forthwith enters into partnership with Jones. As Mr. Jones' office is in Mrs. Jones' house, of course Mrs. Williams becomes the occupant of the place once sacred to Mrs. Jones. As Mr. Smith lives in the restaurant, and his home is his workshop, Mrs. Jones divides with Mrs. Smith what Mrs. Smith's husband possesses; whilst Mrs. Smith herself is probably the partner of the dry goods man, on the fashionable street, and is never seen at home except at sleeping times. Little as the uninitiated could have suspected such a state of things to exist, Judge Blodgett was himself not clear on the point, until the Kinkead bankruptcy case necessitated his hunting up the authorities, when he delivered the following opinion:

First, His Honor stated the facts relating to the case. He said J. D. Kinkead & Co., consisting of J. D. Kinkead and his wife, carried on business as co-partners at Pontiac, Livingstone County, Illinois; that J. V. Farwell & Co. petitioned for their bankruptcy on the 9th December of 1871, and that J. D. Kinkead and Kinkead & Co. were declared bankrupts in February, 1872. There were debts amounting to about $6,000, for goods purchased, and assets not exceeding $4,000. After the appointment of an Assignee, Miles Munser, of Kentucky, proved up a claim against the husband, long before acquired, for $15,000, and demanded his dividends thereon, in common with the other creditors, who resisted, Munser taking the ground that the wife not being able to enter into a contract of partnership with her husband, the assets belonging solely to J. D. Kinkead, and he being the sole trader. Up to this point, we have saved space by summarizing the most interesting facts; from this point we give the remarks of the Court:

The question thus raised is important as touching the powers of married women to make contracts and the jurisdiction of a Court of Bankruptcy therein. There is no doubt of the soundness of the proposition of claimant's attorneys that, at common law, a married woman cannot, as a general rule, enter into copartnership or make a valid contract of any kind, although by special custom of the City of London married women could engage in trade and be subject, when so employed, to all the liabilities of *femme sole* in the same occupation. This rigid rule of the common law has been very much relaxed, both by the action of the courts of equity and by legislation. The modern doctrine in equity seems to be that a married woman may hold her separate property, can control and dispose of it, incur liabilities on the credit of it, and that it can be subjected to the payment of debts contracted in connection with the management, improvement, or even purchase of said property. Thus far the Courts of equity seem to have gone without reference to statutes on the subject. By the act in relation to the rights of married women, adopted by the Legislature of this State of 1861, full control is given to a married woman of all real and personal property owned by her at the time of her marriage or which she acquires during coverture from any person other than her husband. In the exposition of this statute the Supreme Court of this State has finally, in the late case of Cookson v. Toole, 5th *Legal News*, 184, decided that a married woman can be sued at law on a contract made in relation to her separate property. By the act of the Legislature of this State, passed 1869, a married woman is invested with the full control of her own earnings, with the right to sue for and collect the same in her own name. This legislation and the interpretation thereof by the Courts has wrought a most substantial change in the rights of married women under the laws of the State. At common law, all a woman's personal estate, and the control of her real estate during coverture, passed on her marriage to her husband. She could make no contracts during coverture, and contracts made even while unmarried could not be enforced at law, and only in a few exceptional cases in equity. Now, the wife retains the control of all the property she had at her marriage, or which she acquires after marriage from any person other than her husband, and may make contracts in regard to the same during her coverture, which can be enforced either by law or in equity to the same extent as if she was *sole*. At common law the earnings of the wife belonged to the husband, and he alone could sue for and collect the same. Now the wife is absolute mistress of her own earnings, and can bring suit in her own name to collect them. She may superintend her separate property, make binding contracts in relation thereto, devote her time to such occupation as is most congenial to her tastes, and control her earnings. She may, therefore, it seems to me, engage in trade, either with or without her husband's consent, certainly with his consent, using her own property in the enterprise, and may bind herself by all contracts she makes in her business. She may own the whole of a stock of merchandise or the machinery and furnishing of a manufactory, and have the entire profits, and be liable for the losses, and if she may own the whole there is certainly no obstacle to her owning a half or any other share of the stock; in other words, she may become a partner with another person, and why not with her husband? I can see nothing in the relation of husband which would prevent a wife from being her husband's partner in business if she could be a partner with another person. The logical effect of the statutes and decisions thereon in this State tend inevitably to this conclusion, and I can see no sound reason for stopping short of that point. I conclude, therefore, that Mrs. Kinkead could be and was a member of the firm of Kinkead and Company, and it was a valid partnership at the time it was adjudged bankrupt. The balance of the Court's remarks were with reference only to the particular bankruptcy on which he was to adjudicate, having no reference to the laws affecting married women's rights, concluding: The fact that Mrs. Kinkead was not individually adjudged a bankrupt does not in my view change the aspect of the case. Such an adjudication could only be necessary for the purpose of reaching her individual property, if she has any, which is not alleged, and she may yet be so adjudged if it seems necessary in the course of these proceedings.

THE CLARK STREET TRACK.

Property-Owners Before the Railroad Committee of the Council--A General Expression of Opinion Indulged in--What the Railroads Promised.

The Council Committee on Railroads met in the Council Chamber, yesterday afternoon, to consider the petition of property-owners on South Clark street relative to the removal of the tracks of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad from that thoroughfare, or, in lieu of that, the substitution of horse-power for steam. Ald. Woodman presided.

Mr. Nichols said he owned property on Clark street for a long time, and he and others had offered the Company the right of way through their lots if the tracks were removed from the street; it had not, however, been favorably thought of. He felt it to be a great outrage, children being killed, and the houses on the street being rentable to none but the poorest people, who could go no where else. Both the Rock Island and the Michigan Southern had bought the right of way outside of Clark street, and had purchased property at reduced rates by promising to vacate the street, yet they continued to run the trains on the tracks, encumbering the street, and depreciating the value of the property.

Mr. Jenks understood that the Company had the right to lay their tracks on the street, but the impression among the property-owners had always been that the tracks was to be removed when the right of way was purchased. He had sold land to Mr. Keep, the agent of the Companies, with the understanding that the trains were to go out on the new track west of Clark street, and that the old track was to be taken up. It was claimed now that the property was bought for the Michigan Southern Road, who used it; the Rock Island still running their trains on Clark street. If the Council had the power to prohibit the use of locomotives on Clark street he hoped they would stop them from running. The Company had agreed to leave Clark street, and should be obliged to keep their contracts.

Mr. Tully said the Council had no right to make a railroad company vacate a street upon which they had the right of way, to improve the value of the property. The real question to be considered was, whether the location of the street and travel on it was such that the use of steam power upon it was dangerous to life and property—whether the general public weal required that the Company should be obliged to cease using steam. The particular advantages that might accrue to property holders, or the contracts that may exist between them and the Company, the Committee or Council had nothing to do with. The right of way on Clark street was granted to the Rock Island Road alone, but a subsequent ordinance gave that Company and the Michigan Southern a joint right to lay another track on the same street, on certain conditions. The Companies, however, claimed that they never accepted the last right. The Michigan Southern Company had purchased the land on which their present track was laid, the Rock Island alone occupying Clark street, the former company having obtained permission to cross the east and west streets, upon their own lands west of Clark street, by relinquishing their rights on Clark street.

The Committee then adjourned for two weeks, when the RailwayCompany will present their case.

BILLIARDS.

Inauguration of Foley's Great Hall--The Establishment Visited by Over 30,000 Persons During Yesterday--The Ladies' Reception.

The opening of Tom Foley's mammoth billiard hall occurred yesterday, and was attended by an immense concourse of people. Between the hours of 10 o'clock in the forenoon and 4 in the afternoon the privileges of the opening were restricted to ladies and gentlemen accompanying them, and the ladies availed themselves largely of the opportunity. It was estimated that at least one thousand of them visited the establishment during the day. They seemed to enjoy it hugely, and were profuse in their expressions of delight and admiration of the magnificence of the institution. The great majority of them had never seen the interior of a billiard hall before, and, as the bar was kept closed, and no games were allowed to be played, they had it all to themselves. In order to give his fair guests an illustration of the fascination pertaining to the "gentleman's game," Mr. Foley arranged to have a matched game played by Louis Shaw, one of the finest players in the West, and Peter Synder, the Superintendent of the hall. It proved to be a very pretty exhibition of skill, Mr. Shaw executing the handsome run of 448, and winning the game by a large majority. When the ladies had finished admiring the beautiful tables, the lovely carpet, the artistic fresco work, etc., they were afforded a glimpse of the gorgeous mysteries of the sideboard, with its massive marble counter and glittering glass and silver ware—all of which they looked at from an esthetic point of view merely, and expressed their approval of the general effect. Soon after 4 o'clock in the afternoon the doors were thrown open to the general public, whereupon a perfect rush ensued, which lasted nearly to midnight. With his customary deference to the importance of the press, Mr. Foley gave out the first set of balls to the respective sporting reporters of THE TRIBUNE and *Times*, who honored the great hall by playing the first game therein. Of course, the *Times* man was badly beaten. In less than five minutes after the balls began to click every one of the thirty tables was in full blast, and from that time until toward midnight the hall was densely crowded. It is safe to say that at least 30,000 people visited the hall during the day and evening, and it is equally true that the opening, like the establishment, was the greatest ever known. It should be stated that the building, which occupies the former site of Bryan Hall and Hooley's Opera House, on Clark street, is owned by J. A. Hamlin & Bros., of Wizard Oil fame, who feel a pardonable pride in the unparalleled style of magnificence in which the establishment has been fitted up.

THE MEMORIAL PICTURE.

The London Graphic Presentation Memorial Picture to the City of Chicago.

The London *Cosmopolitan* of the 9th inst. has the following in reference to the memorial picture to this city:

When, a little more than a year ago, a large portion of the City of Chicago was reduced to ashes, and over 100,000 people rendered homeless, universal sympathy was manifested for the sufferers, not only in America, but throughout the civilized world. Subscriptions of money, food, and clothing poured in from every quarter to supply the wants of men, women, and children, who had only escaped the terrible calamity with their lives. This beautiful impulse of benevolence was shared alike by rich and poor, until Chicago herself sent forth the request that the flood-gates of charity might be closed. The wants of the destitute were abundantly supplied, even in the most inclement season of the year. Just at that moment the proprietors, staff, and artists of the *Graphic* newspaper, who had raised a very considerable sum for the "Chicago Relief Fund," decided to present their offering in the shape of a Memorial Picture, an allegorical illustration at once of the Great Fire and of the Great Charity it called forth. The execution of the design was given to Mr. Armitage, a newly-elected member of the Royal Academy, and the picture is now nearly finished. This great work of art, commemorative of a great event, will soon be formally presented to the City of Chicago by the Mayor, a special place having been reserved for it in the new City Hall, which is nearly completed. The design of the picture is grand and simple. It represents the stricken city by the partially nude figure of a beautiful girl reclining, supported by two female figures, Britannia and Columbia, who, as Angels of Charity, come to succor their wounded sister. The figures are larger than life, and of ideal beauty. In the distant background we have a view of the burning city. We think our readers and the citizens of Chicago will agree with us in pronouncing this great art memorial a magnificent present, worthy alike of the generous givers, of the great historical event it commemorates, and the new city that within a twelvemonth has been converted, as if by enchantment, from cinders into palaces.

ARREST OF HOG THIEVES.

Sixty Head of Swine Stolen from the Stock Yards--The Thieves Captured and Sent to Jail.

Through the energy and shrewdness of Superintendent Sherman and Captain Tabor, of the Stock Yard police, certain parties, who for a long time have been suspected of sundry "irregularities," were yesterday started on the road to Joliet. Among the purchases of D. Kriegh & Co. (packers) on Saturday last were some 400 hogs, which they did not drive to their packing-house, but allowed them to remain in the sale-pens. Upon driving the hogs from the pens yesterday, it was discovered that sixty-six of the number were missing; the gate having been opened some time during Saturday night and Monday morning, and the hogs driven to another division of the yards. Suspicion at once rested upon a "scalper"—a buyer of crippled hogs—named Edward Malloy, he having been detected in similar disreputable practices on a former occasion. This worthy was invited into the private office of Superintendent Sherman, when, after being sharply questioned, he confessed his own guilt, and implicated Patrick Grant, Thomas Burns, and James McNarney, as accomplices. The parties were arrested and taken before Justice Williams, who held them to bail in the sum of $2,500 each, in default of which they were sent to jail. It transpired that the hogs had been resold and a check received in payment. The check was recovered.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: In behalf of the guests of the Douglas House, I am requested to express gratitude to Fire Company No. 19, at Douglas place, for the quiet, unostentatious, and highly efficient manner in which they performed their duties at the recent fire, which, while we were all sleeping, so frightfully threatened our lives and property.

JAMES J. TUCKER, M. D.

DOUGLAS HOUSE, Jan. 27, 1873.

Suicide of a Monkey.

A playful assistant to a fish-monger with a basket of crabs on his arm, took it into his head while passing the monkeys' house in the Jardin des Plantes, Paris, the other day, that it would be amusing to give a crab to one of the monkeys which held out its "hand" through the wires of its cage. The animal, we are told, looked at it curiously, then raised it to his mouth. The crab—hitherto inert—now recovered its self-possession, and took hold of the monkey's nose between its large claws. The other, with a piercing cry, rushed to the roof of the building, clinging to a cord. The crab continued to maintain its hold, the monkey frantically endeavoring to tear it away. Weary of the struggle, he suspended himself to a bar by the tail, and swung violently to and fro, hoping thus to throw off the enemy, the other apes sitting below on the ground, looking on with astonishment at the strange spectacle. Suddenly the poor animal became motionless. He was, an eye-witness suggests, thinking, and his reflections, we are told, were of a melancholy character, as they ended in suicide. He let go the bar to which he had been suspended, and, falling headforemost, was killed instantly, his nose still in the claws of his persecutor.

Mendous Cohen has become President of the Pittsburgh, Washington & Baltimore Railroad vice William Keyser, who will devote his time to the Chicago extension of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, of which he is Vice President.

WAR DECLARED.

The Personal Liberty League Decide to Test the Sunday Law.

Brewers and Wholesalers to be Taxed Heavily to Pay the Cost.

A meeting of the Personal Liberty League was held yesterday morning in Orpheus Hall on West Lake street. The Chair stated that the object of the meeting was to devise ways and means to protect the members against the Sunday laws which had been resuscitated by some fanatics. The Executive Committee had done something, but not much, since the Sunday laws did not figure in the by-laws. The meeting must decide how far they would protect members against Sunday laws. Whether they would furnish counsel, or pay fines. If the latter, assessments would be necessary.

A proposed amendment to the by-laws was read, increasing the Executive Committee to one from each ward, and providing for furnishing members of the League with counsel when presented.

It was moved that the Executive Committee should do everything—hire counsel, pay fines, and appeal to the Supreme Court.

Another gentleman wanted every member of the society to keep open Sunday.

One person was in favor of appealing, but did not believe the society had money enough to pay all the fines that would be imposed. Nor did he want any man helped who had not paid his dues up to January. He offered as an amendment that the Committee furnish counsel only in the case of those who had paid up.

The Chair was satisfied that they would have to have an assessment any way, if they undertook to look after the Sunday question as well as the new Temperance law.

One person said the first question was, Would they keep open Sunday or not? They would keep open henceforth, and each member should be required to pay his assessment, and the Committee should pay fines, as well as furnish counsel.

It was replied that many would have the spirit to keep open Sunday, but others had not. If they had all kept open at the beginning, there would be no trouble. The speaker had kept open constantly, and had not been fined. If men would pay their assessments, there would be plenty of money. They must send a delegation to Springfield. As for the fines, they would not be light, and it was questionable whether it was wise for the League to pay them.

It was stated that if the League protected people they would pay. At present they had received nothing, and therefore did not pay.

The next speaker insisted that the only way was to go to the Council and insist that everything should be shut up, that no street cars should run, and no milkmen travel around. The catechism said no man should work, nor should his horse. It was foolish to pay fines, and it was useless to appeal, since they would finally get beaten.

Several others doubted the policy of paying fines, which would unquestionably be heavy, and require heavy assessments on the members. They would be beaten if they appealed. It was better to wait and see what the Common Council would do. As for opening next Sunday, they had not funds do it with. They could raise $50,000 out of the big brewers, by refusing to buy of them if they did not contribute liberally. As yet they had received nothing from them. The lawyers were of little benefit. A pettifogger could be had for a couple of dollars, or a man could plead his own case. The payment of fines was the way in which they were helped. If the Council did not make butchers, and barbers, and tobacconists close on Sunday, then the saloon-keepers should not.

The motion that the League furnish counsel only was lost.

The motion that counsel be furnished, and fines paid, was adopted.

It was asked if any estimate had been made as to how great an assessment would be required.

The Chair thought $10 would answer for the time being. If all the saloon-keepers were brought into Court, it would take some years to try them.

It was moved that the amendment to the Rules should not go into force till Sunday week; and it was agreed to.

Attention was again called to the need for money, and it was moved a Committee be appointed for each ward to solicit funds.

It was moved that every member of the League be assessed $10, the money, together with all arrears, to be paid by Saturday week, any person not paying to be expelled.

The last motion was agreed to.

A motion was made, that the Executive Committee lay a heavy tax upon the wholesale liquor men, the brewers, cigar men, and pop men of Wisconsin and Illinois. If they did not contribute, they should be advertised. The saloon-keepers were fighting for these men, and they should furnish the money.

The motion was agreed to.

It was then moved that the Council be petitioned to put a stop to the running of milk wagons and street cars, and all other Sunday labor.

The Chair did not think the Council or the Legislature would do anything of the kind.

The meeting then adjourned, after the request had been officially made, that they would pay up, and stick together. If they did that they would surely succeed.

MUSICAL.

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IT IS DONE..Poznanski. 30

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AIMEE,

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En route from Milwaukee to New Orleans, will give one grand extra performance of

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M'LLE AIMEE..................as..................LA PERICHOLE.
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Reserved Seats, $1; Second Balcony, 50 cts.

This (Wednesday) evening at 7:45, third night of

MR. J. W. ALBAUGH,

And the Dramatic Success of the Season,

POVERTY FLAT; Or, California in 1849.

Among the many fine effects introduced in this drama, is a "Cascade of Real Water," falling from the extreme height of the building.

Matinee—Saturday—POVERTY FLAT.

Reserved Seats at Matinee, 50 and 75 cents.

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MAX MARETZEK..................DIRECTOR

GRAND ITALIAN OPERA,

Commencing Monday, Feb. 3, 1873.

First appearance of Europe's Greatest Lyric Tragedienne,

PAULINE LUCCA.

LA FAVORITA.

Tuesday, Feb. 4, TROVATORE—Clara Louise Kellogg. Wednesday—Lucca—FAUST. Thursday—Kellogg—LINDA. Saturday—GRAND MATINEE.

Prices of Admission.

General Admission..................$1.00
Reserved Seats in 1st Balcony..................$1.00 extra.
Reserved Seats in Orchestra Circle..................$2.00 extra.
Admission to 2d Balcony..................$1.00
Reserved Seats in 2d Balcony..................50 cents extra.

The sale of Reserved Seats commences THIS MORNING, at 9 o'clock, at Box Office.

STAR LECTURE COURSE.

THE SALE OF SINGLE Reserved Seats,

For the first three entertainments of the Second Star Course, begins to-morrow morning at the Star Lecture Course Depots. For the South Side at Carpenter & Sheldon's Bookstore, 208 Wabash-av., and Buck & Rayner's, corner Madison and State-sts.; at 485 West Madison-st., and Dyche's Drug Store, corner Halsted and Madison-sts.

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Especially engaged for this week only.

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THE EVENT OF THE SEASON.

Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, Jan. 27, 28, and 29, and Wednesday matinee, the inimitable Comedian and Chicago's favorite, JOHN DILLON, in his great impersonation of

PAUL PRY,

in which character he is without a peer. To commence each evening with the amusing comedietta, THE HAPPY PAIR. In rehearsal, "Everybody's Friend." In preparation, "False Shame," "The Gentle Savage," and Bartley Campbell's "Peril."

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MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 27, EVERY NIGHT and WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MATINEES,

MISS FANNY HERRING

In her great specialty, entitled "The Cabin Boy." The versatile comedians and character vocalists, EAGAN and EDWARDS, FREEMAN SISTERS, BOBBY NEWCOMB, Miss Maude Hilton, Miss Lotta Ellis, and the Comedy Company, in a new bill.

Tuesday evening, Jan. 28, BENEFIT OF BOBBY NEWCOMB.

SLEIGHING PARTY.

The Oriental Club's Sleighing Party will be held at the

Hyde Park Hotel

ON THIS (WEDNESDAY) EVENING.

Members leaving their address at the Printing Office of J. C. DRAKE, No. 181 West Madison-st., corner Halsted, will be called for.

NIXON'S—IMMENSE SUCCESS OF Prof. J. M. Macallister the Great Wizard.

ONE WEEK MORE, commencing MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 27. MATINEES Wednesday and Saturday.

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AIMEE and the PARISIAN OPERA BOUFFE. One Grand Farewell Matinee, Wednesday Afternoon, Jan. 29, at 2 o'clock. LA PERICHOLE. AIMEE as Perichole; JUTEAU as Piquillo. Reserved seats, One Dollar—now ready.

CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.

The sale of Educational Shares, at $125 each, securing ten terms of musical instruction, at nearly half price, will close Saturday, Feb. 1, at 6 p. m. ROBERT GOLDBECK, 988 Indiana-av., corner Twentieth-st.

MEDICAL CARDS.

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NO CURE! NO PAY!! Dr. Kean,

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May be confidentially consulted, personally or by mail, free of charge, on all chronic or nervous diseases. DR. J. KEAN is the only physician in the city who warrants cures or no pay. Office hours from 9 a. m. to 8 p. m.

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RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Winter Arrangement.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. ¶ Arrive Sunday at 8:00 a. m. § Daily.

CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD.

Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Through Line, and Louisiana (Mo.) new short route from Chicago to Kansas City. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Springfield Express, via Main Line	* 9:15 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Kansas City Fast Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	* 9:15 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Wenona, Lacon, Washington Express (Western Division.)	* 4:10 p. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	* 4:10 p. m.	* 9:40 a. m.
St. Louis & Springfield Lightning Express, via Main Line, and also via Jacksonville Division	¶9:00 p. m.	‡‡7:30 p. m.
Kansas City Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., & Louisiana, Mo.	¶9:00 p. m.	‡‡7:30 a. m.
Jefferson City Express	¶9:00 p. m.	‡‡7:30 a. m.
Peoria, Keokuk & Burl'n Ex.	* 9:00 p. m.	* 8:10 p. m.

¶ Daily, via Main Line, and daily except Saturday, via Jacksonville Division. ‡‡ Daily, via Main Line, and daily, except Monday, via Jacksonville Division.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Depots—Foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket office in Briggs House and at depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	* 7:30 a. m.	* 4:15 p. m.
Dubuque and Sioux City Exp.	* 9:15 a. m.	* 2:00 p. m.
Pacific Fast Line	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:15 p. m.
Rock Island Express	*10:15 a. m.	* 4:15 p. m.
Galesburg Passenger	* 3:15 p. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Mendota & Ottawa Passenger	* 4:30 p. m.	* 9:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 1:45 p. m.	* 8:15 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 5:30 p. m.	* 8:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	1.00 p. m.	9:55 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp.	† 9:15 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
Pacific Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 6:45 a. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	*11:00 a. m.	* 5:50 p. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 6:15 p. m.	* 7:15 p. m.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	* 7:30 a. m.	* 9:00 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Line	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Cairo Mail	* 7:30 a. m.	* 9:00 p. m.
Cairo Express	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Springfield Express	* 7:30 a. m.	* 9:00 p. m.
Springfield Express	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	* 9:15 a. m.	* 2:00 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	† 9:15 p. m.	* 7:00 a. m.
**Gilman Passenger	* 5:15 p. m.	* 9:00 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 a. m.	* 6:48 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 7:10 a. m.	* 7:45 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	§ 9:00 a. m.	* 8:40 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	§12:10 p. m.	* 9:00 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 3:00 p. m.	§10:30 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 4:15 p. m.	§ 1:45 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 5:15 p. m.	* 5:20 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 p. m.	* 5:45 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*11:00 p. m.	* 7:35 p. m.

**On Saturdays this train will be run to Champaign.

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & CINCINNATI THROUGH LINE, VIA KANKAKEE ROUTE.

Trains arrive and depart from the Great Central Railroad Depot, foot of Lake-st. For through tickets and sleeping-car berths apply at Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner Madison; 120 Washington-st.; Tremont House, corner Congress-st. and Michigan-av.; also foot of Twenty-second-st.

Leave Chicago	* 8:00 a. m.	§ 8:00 p. m.
Arrive at Indianapolis	* 4:20 p. m.	§ 3:50 a. m.
Arrive at Cincinnati	* 9:20 p. m.	§ 9:15 a. m.

Trains arrive at Chicago at 7:00 a. m. and 9:15 p. m. Only line running Saturday night train to Cincinnati. The entire train runs through to Cincinnati. Pullman sleepers on night trains.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

Ticket office, 31 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Fast Line	*10:30 a. m.	* 3:45 p. m.
Dubuque Day Express	10:30 a. m.	3:45 p. m.
Pacific Night Express	†10:30 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
Dubuque Night Express	10:30 p. m.	6:30 a. m.
Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 a. m.	* 2:00 p. m.
Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 p. m.	* 7:00 a. m.
Milwaukee Mail	* 8:00 a. m.	*10:10 a. m.
Milwaukee Express	* 9:45 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Milwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p. m.	* 7:40 p. m.
Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	§11:00 p. m.	§ 5:00 a. m.
St. Paul & Green Bay Express	*10:00 a. m.	* 7:15 p. m.
Green Bay Express	* 9:00 p. m.	* 6:30 a. m.
St. Paul Express	† 9:00 p. m.	† 6:30 a. m.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Depot, corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, 83 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha, Leavenw'th & Atchison Ex	*10:00 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Peru Accommodation	* 5:00 p. m.	* 9:30 a. m.
Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

Depot, corner Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, southwest corner Madison and Canal-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail, via Air Line and Main Line	* 6:40 a. m.	* 9:20 p. m.
Special New York Express, via Air Line	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Atlantic Express, via Air Line	5:15 p. m.	8:00 a. m.
Night Express, via Main Line	*†9:00 p. m.	*‡6:30 a. m.
Elkhart Accommodation	* 3:40 p. m.	*10:10 a. m.

CHICAGO, DANVILLE & VINCENNES RAILROAD.

Passenger Depot at P., C. & St. Louis Depot, corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts. Out-freight office, corner of Ada and Kinzie-sts. In-freight office at P., C. & St. L. Depot, corner Halsted and Carroll-sts. Freight and Ticket office, 155 Washington-st.

Taking effect Dec. 1, 1872.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail	* 7:40 a. m.	* 1:40 p. m.
Evansville & Terre Haute Ex.	* 7:00 p. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	‡ 7:30 p. m.
Pacific Express	§5:10 p. m.	§ 6:30 a. m.
Fast Line	†*9:00 p. m.	†*8:00 a. m.
Mail	* 4:55 a. m.	* 6:10 p. m.
Valparaiso Accommodation	* 3:40 p. m.	* 8:50 a. m.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL & GREAT WESTERN RAILROADS.

Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main and air line)	* 5:30 a. m.	* 8:45 p. m.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Jackson Accommodation	§ 3:35 p. m.	§10:30 a. m.
Atlantic Express	§ 5:15 p. m.	§ 8:00 a. m.
Night Express	†*9:00 p. m.	†*6:30 a. m.
INDIANAPOLIS VIA PERU ROAD.		
Mail	* 5:30 a. m.	* 8:45 p. m.
Night Express	†9:10 p. m.	‡*6:00 a. m.
GRAND RAPIDS AND PENTWATER.		
Night Express	†9:30 p. m.	*6:00 a. m.

HENRY C. WENTWORTH,
General Passenger Agent.

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JOHN H. SMALL & CO., 157 and 159 South LaSalle.
DEAN BROS. & HOFFMANN, 67 W. Washington-st.
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AMERICAN CLOCK CO., 567 Wabash-av.

Crockery, China, Glassware, Lamps, &c.

FRENCH ABRAM & CO., 237 Wabash-av.

Cutlery.

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E. BURNHAM & SON, 157 and 159 Canal-st.

Fresco Painters and Glass Stainers.

OTTO JEVNE & CO., 79 and 81 Dearborn-st.

Gas Fixtures and Fitting.

H. M. WILMARTH & BRO., 230 to 236 Wabash-av.
J. WINGRAVE, JR., & CO., 236 Wabash-av.

Hardware (Wholesale.)

MILLER BROS. & KEEP, 19 Lake-st.

Iron, Steel, Nails, &c.

M. GREENEBAUM, 161 West Randolph-st.

Jewellers (Wholesale and Retail).

GILES, BRO. & CO., 266 & 268 Wab. & 294 W. Madison.
B. ALLEN & CO., suc. Stark & Allen, 137 State-st.
J. B. MAYO & CO., 269 Wabash-av., opp. Post Office.
WM. M. MAYO, 153 22d-st. and 155 West Madison-st.

Leather, Tanners' Oil and Tools.

C. C. WALLIN & SONS, 55 South Canal-st.

Millinery and Straw Goods (Wholesale).

WALSH & HUTCHINSON, 251 and 253 Wabash-av.

Oils, Naphtha, Gasoline (Wholesale).

KENLEY & JENKINS, 278 South Water-st.

Paper Dealers.

J. W. BUTLER & CO., 23 N. Desplaines, and 325 State.
BRADNER, SMITH & CO., 110 and 112 East Madison-st.
CLEVELAND PAPER CO., 73 West Washington-st.
W. C. CLARKE, 57 West Washington-st.
H. M. KNICKERBOCKER, 80 and 82 West Randolph.
McCANN, FITCH & CONVERSE, 12 and 14 LaSalle-st.
NORTHWEST PAPER CO., 154 and 156 Michigan-av.
OGLESBY, BARNITZ & CO., 28 and 30 W. Washington.

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W. W. KIMBALL, cor. Wabash-av. and Thirteenth-st.

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DIEBOLD & KINZLE, 57 State-st.
HERRING & CO., State st., cor. 14th and Indiana-av.
S. H. HARRIS, 45 South Canal-st.

Salt.

HASKIN, MARTIN & WHEELER, 41 Lake-st.

Sewing Machines.

THE LIGHT-RUNNING DOMESTIC, 74 State-st. Branches, 186 Twenty-second and 199 North Clark-st.

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PURRINGTON & SCRANTON, 184 South Water-st.

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AMERICAN BASE BURNER, 141 East Lake-st.

Toys and Jewellers' Findings.

DENNISON & CO., 54 South Canal-st.

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CHAS. T. WILT, 144 State and 265 Wabash-av.

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SHELDON & DAVIES, 126 West Madison-st.
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JAMES WRIGHT, 13 N. Clinton, near Randolph-st.

Wrought Iron Pipe.

RANE BROS. MF'G CO., 10 North Jefferson-st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

Pursuant to the directions of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, by an order made, and the statute in such case made and provided, that a second dividend or distributive payment of twenty-five cents on the dollar of the debts of the Lorillard Fire Insurance Company will be made on the 1st day of February, 1873, at the office of the subscriber, No. 163 Broadway, New York City. Claimants in Chicago will be paid at that time, at the office of ALFRED JAMES, southwest corner of Clark and Madison-sts., Room 3. CARLISLE NORWOOD, Receiver Lorillard Fire Insurance Company.

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CONTENTS OF TO-DAY'S TRIBUNE.

FIRST PAGE—Washington News: The Credit Mobilier Scandal; Proceedings in Congress.
SECOND PAGE—The Boyce Murder Trial—Evanston Matters—The Great Western Telegraph Company's Meeting—Denver Letter—Gilded Poverty—New Orleans Letter—The Field and Stable.
THIRD PAGE—The Law Courts—Our Public Schools—Woman's Rights; An Interesting Opinion by Judge Blodgett—The Clark Street Track—Arrest of Hog Thieves—Billiards—The Memorial Picture—The Personal Liberty League v. the Sunday Law—Railroad Time Table—Advertisements.
FOURTH PAGE—Editorials: The Rates of Postage; The Louisiana Investigations—Current News Items—Notes and Opinion.
FIFTH PAGE—Rule or Ruin: The Police Commissioners' War on Superintendent Washburn—Markets by Telegraph—Chicago Dry Goods Markets—Advertisements.
SIXTH PAGE—Monetary and Commercial.
SEVENTH PAGE—An Iowa Colony—An Interesting Co-Operative Community—Hokey-Pokey—General News Items—Small Advertisements: Real Estate, For Sale, To Rent, Wanted, Boarding, Lodging, etc.
EIGHTH PAGE—Foreign News—State Legislatures—Fires—Railroad News—Miscellaneous News Telegrams.

TO-DAY'S AMUSEMENTS.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE—Madison street, between State and Dearborn. Engagement of Dion Boucicault and wife. "The Phantom." "Kerry."

AIKEN'S THEATRE—Wabash avenue, corner of Congress street. Engagement of Mr. J. W. Albaugh. "Poverty Flat; or California in '49." Afternoon the Aimee Troupe in "La Perichole."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Halsted street, south of Madison. "Charles O'Malley." Afternoon and evening.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE—Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. New Comedy Company. "Paul Pry." Afternoon and evening.

MYERS' OPERA HOUSE—Monroe street, between State and Dearborn. Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrel and Burlesque Troupe. Ethiopian Comicalities.

GLOBE THEATRE—Desplaines street, between Madison and Washington. Engagement of Miss Fanny Herting. "The Cabin Boy." Afternoon and evening.

NIXON'S AMPHITHEATRE—Clinton, between Washington and Randolph streets. McAllister. Afternoon and evening.

The Chicago Tribune.

Wednesday Morning, January 29, 1873.

The highest rate for telegraphic despatches from any two points in the United States is, after Feb. 1, to be $2.50 for ten words, instead of $5, as at present. This regulation mainly applies to despatches between the Atlantic and Pacific cities. The rates between Western cities and California have been reduced, but not in the same proportion.

In the ballot for Senator, which was taken yesterday in the Kansas Legislature, Senator Pomeroy received 40 votes in the House and 10 in the Senate. This is less than Senator Pomeroy had arranged to receive, as he predicted several days ago that he would receive 60 on the first ballot. The result will be reached to-day.

One of the speakers in the meeting of the Personal Liberty League, yesterday morning, declared that he had kept his saloon open every Sunday, and had not yet been fined. If all the saloon-keepers, he said, had kept open, there would have been no trouble. The League has determined to test the Sunday ordinance, to furnish counsel to those who are prosecuted for violating the law, and pay their fines. Money to sustain these proceedings is to be got by assessing members of the League and levying contributions from the wholesale liquor-dealers and brewers.

Yesterday, the Canadian Government had received no less than 35 bids or proposals for executing the work of enlarging the Welland Canal. This work, when let out to the contractors, will be speedily pushed, and will be the first great step to enlarging our facilities for water navigation. If our Government would only meet the Canadians in a friendly conference with a view of renewing the treaty for reciprocal trade, there would be such an immediate impulse given to the St. Lawrence improvement as would give us the free navigation of that river for our largest steamers with very brief delay.

Some wit has defined philanthropy as a force that increases directly as the square of the distance. Telegraphic enterprise must be subject to a similar law. It has taken more than twelve hours to send a message a distance of less than a mile and a half within the city limits of Chicago, but yesterday a message was sent from Cambridge City, Indiana, to Aberdeen, in Scotland, and an answer received, in 1 hour and 25 minutes; another message was then sent, and an answer received in 1 hour and 50 minutes. Altogether, the four transmissions took less than four hours.

The Rev. Adam Sedgwick, the distinguished English geologist, who has just died at the remarkable age of 85, was born in 1787. He was graduated by Cambridge with fair honors, and became Senior Fellow of Trinity College. In 1818 he was appointed Woodwardian Professor of Geology, and Canon of Norwich in 1834. His writings as a geologist have always been held in high repute, and are preserved in the transactions of the Cambridge Philosophical Society, and of the London Geological Society. Several of his efforts in other authorship have been very successful. One of these is a celebrated "Discourse on the Studies of the University of Cambridge," which was published in 1850, and passed through five editions.

Senator Logan, at the request of the Chairman of the Credit Mobilier Committee, has made a statement of his dealings with Ames. The substance of what he said is, that, without making any payment, he bought stock in 1868, which, as in the case of the other Congressmen, more than paid for itself in dividends. There was a balance in his favor of $329, which he received in a check from Ames. After thinking the matter over, the Senator returned the money with interest to Ames, and gave up his ownership of the stock. There was no legislation concerning the Pacific Roads pending or in prospect at the time of the negotiation. There is no conflict between Senator Logan's testimony and that of Ames.

The original charge of Congressional connection with the Credit Mobilier scheme for defrauding the Government has become of little importance in the light of the later developments before the Investigating Committees. It is for both Houses of Congress now to decide, not so much whether certain of their members received Credit Mobilier stock with a view to giving it their official assistance, but how many and which of them have been guilty of false swearing. The issue is horrible and disgraceful, but it must be met. The only way in which Congress can in any manner palliate the offence that has been committed against the fair fame of the country in its name, is by the prompt and full punishment of the men in high position who have preferred perjury to political defeat.

The Police Commissioners have had their usual and regular controversy with the Superintendent. They have formally overruled his orders for the reorganization of the police force, and a change of the time occupied in patrol duty. The Police Commissioners think they have things fixed admirably, and regard any man who proposes a change as an innovator dangerous to society. The Commissioners evidently would be glad if they could force the Superintendent to resign, and, as he will not do that, they have suspended him, and propose to try and dismiss him.

The case of Phelps, Dodge & Co. has been compromised, that firm paying $500,000, or one-half the amount supposed to have been fraudulently withheld by them from the Government. We suppose this includes a free pardon for all the persons who have for years committed false swearing to false invoices, and practised a regular system of fraud. How can the Government hereafter prosecute any petty offender,—any man who swears to a false invoice, or engages in petty smuggling? If a man attempts to smuggle a box of gloves, and is detected, he is compelled to forfeit the gloves and be punished otherwise. This firm has been let off cheaply, and even-handed justice requires that all other offenders be let off in the same way,—that they may purchase exemption from punishment and penalty by a small pecuniary gift.

We do not think that attention can be called too often and too earnestly to the first grand act of the Credit Mobilier Company. After 138 miles of the road had been constructed and paid for, a contract was made by Ames, Alley, and Durant, of the Pacific Railway, with Ames, Alley, and Durant, of the Credit Mobilier, by which the latter received the same pay per mile for building this 138 miles that they did for the other parts of the road. This 138 miles cost, first, to build it an average of $25,000 per mile, and was paid for; the Credit Mobilier was then paid $50,000 per mile under the fiction of rebuilding the same piece of road. The profits on this 138 miles are admitted by Alley to have been $9,000,000. This is the corporation into which Ames admitted Brooks, Colfax, Patterson, Kelley, Boyer, Dawes, Scofield, Bingham, and the others; and which netted altogether perhaps $20,000,000 profit in excess of what was divided among Congressmen.

There has never been so excellent an opportunity for Congress to assure the country honest legislation, for many years to come, as will be afforded by the conviction and punishment of its members who shall be proved to have been corrupt, whether in Union Pacific, Credit Mobilier, Senatorial elections, or other matters which are now, or shall be within the next few months, subjects of Congressional investigation. A failure to make the disgrace correspond to the enormity of the offence would be to hold out an inducement for future corruption that would increase its extent and boldness. The thorough and uncompromising punishment of the guilty, on the other hand, would do more to purify elections, and to render Congressional places unattractive for money-making purposes, than a dozen reactionary movements among the people. Such action would show that Congress will guard its own integrity, and not leave to chance, to politics, or to the rash and unreliable judgment of the people, the providing of honest men for Congressional places.

The later evidence in the Greeley will case has developed two or three points of public interest. The fact was adduced that the *Weekly Tribune's* circulation increased more than 50,000 copies during the recent campaign, while it was popularly reported that the circulation of this and all other Republican journals which supported Mr. Greeley had declined at a fearful rate. It has also brought out the fact that one of Mr. Greeley's friends endeavored to take advantage of his mental aberration to secure his *Tribune* stock at about one-half its actual value. Mr. Sinclair, another friend, and the publisher of the *Tribune* at the time of Mr. Greeley's death, also stands accused of having made every effort to divert the course of the newspaper from Mr. Greeley's wishes and intentions at the very time that he was a debtor to Mr. Greeley's estate. If there are many more developments of this nature, it will not be necessary to attribute Mr. Greeley's insanity and death to the excitement and disappointment of the election.

One of the best lessons which has been drawn from the Congressional connection with Credit Mobilier frauds is, that the General Government should never dabble in speculations. The developments in the case of the Government connection with the Union Pacific Road is at the same time an argument against the Government assumption of the telegraph lines of the country. Had the Union Pacific Railroad been the work of private enterprise, the frauds which have been committed under the name of Credit Mobilier would have been almost impossible. If they had been committed, there would have been no occasion for drawing Congressmen into the transaction. The truth is, that Government interference with railroads, or telegraphs, or canals, or farming, or any other actual business pursuit, opens the way for official corruption, which is hard enough to control in a republican form of government without affording it special facilities. We have industrial enterprises which have been accomplished by individual effort that are more magnificent than anything which Government has ever done. The interference of Government is, consequently, not necessary to satisfy the business wants of any community; and Government cannot itself go into business on its own account without rendering Credit Mobiliers and their counterparts permanent institutions.

The agitation in the Credit Mobilier Committee-room yesterday, when Mr. Colfax's bank account was examined, will pass through the country to-day with something very like a thrill of horror. It will be remembered that, a few days ago, in the painful scene between Ames and Colfax, the issue between them was reduced to a question of perjury, Ames swearing that he paid Colfax by check $1,200 of Credit Mobilier dividends, Colfax swearing that he had never received a cent of it. The Vice President's bank account shows that, two days after the date of the check, he deposited $1,200 in notes in his bank. The evidence is circumstantial, but appears complete. Ames' check was dated June 20; on the 21st inst., the Sergeant-at-Arms of the House shows, by his books, that he cashed it; on the 22d, the Cashier of the First National Bank received $1,200 in cash from Mr. Colfax, in person. The deposit-ticket was produced in the Committee-room, and bore Mr. Colfax's signature.

Vice President Colfax asked the Senate, yesterday morning, to appoint a Committee to investigate the grave charges against him in connection with the Credit Mobilier corruption. "A majority of the Committee," said he, "shall be of Senators politically opposed to me,"—an unpleasant form of speech, open to the interpretations that his political friends would not act fairly in the inquiry, or that his political opponents would have a bias against him to be overcome only by the irresistible character of his case. But, as Senator Thurman showed in a few terse words, the Senate should not have been asked to undertake any such examination. If they had power to expel or censure the Vice President, they might investigate; as it was, he was not a member of the Senate, but an officer of the Government. He could be impeached only by the House of Representatives, and the real duty of the Senate was to avoid forming any opinion, and simply to hold themselves ready to judge him if brought before them by impeachment. This view of the case was so unanswerable that the resolution for a Committee of Inquiry got but one vote, that of its mover, Senator Pratt, of Indiana. It is plain, as Senator Thurman said, that Mr. Colfax has made a mistake.

The Chicago produce markets were rather more active yesterday. Mess pork was quiet and 10c per barrel lower, at $11.80@11.85 cash, and $11.20@11.25 seller March. Lard was active and 5@10c per 100 lbs lower, closing at $7.20@7.25 cash, and $7.55 seller March. Green hams were active and ⅛@¼c per lb higher, at 7⅝c for 18-lb averages; other meats quiet and easier, at 3⅞@4c for dry salted shoulders, 5⅞@6c for do short ribs, and 6⅛c for short clear. Dressed hogs were active and a shade easier, at $4.55@4.85 per 100 lbs, the outside for light. Highwines were dull and nominal at 88@88½c per gallon. Flour was quiet and firm. Wheat was moderately active, and ⅛@¼c higher, closing tame at $1.24⅛@1.24¼ seller the month, $1.25⅛ seller February, and $1.27⅛ seller March. Corn was moderately active, and ⅛@¼c lower, closing at 30¼@30⅜c cash, and 31¼c seller March. Oats were rather more active, and firm at 25¼@25⅜c cash, and 26¼@26⅜c seller March. Rye was quiet and steady at 68@68½c. Barley was in moderate demand, and steady at 79c for No. 2, and 65c for No. 3. Live hogs were dull, and fully 10c lower, closing rates being $3.65@4.00. There was little doing in the cattle and sheep markets, and values were nominally unchanged. There was in store in Chicago on Saturday evening last: 1,443,379 bu wheat, 3,122,944 bu corn, 1,104,897 bu oats, 248,101 bu rye, and 324,523 bu barley,—an increase during the week of 588,663 bu.

A bill is pending before the Legislature of this State to change the existing law so that the concurrence of nine jurors in a civil case shall be all that is needed to secure a verdict. It is questionable whether this can be done under the State Constitution. The old style of doing business is perpetuated, with the exception of trials before Justices of the Peace, where a jury of a less number than twelve men may be authorized. There is no question, however, that the requirement of absolute unanimity in civil cases is greatly abused, and that the ends of justice are often defeated by the procurement of even a single juror who will refuse to agree with his fellows. There are a large number of civil cases where there is hardly any need of jury at all,—cases involving mere questions of law, and which, if the ends of justice were only sought, could be decided far better by the Courts. Vexatious litigation is prolonged from year to year by reason of the failures of juries to agree; the point sought more strenuously than any other being to get one or more jurors who will refuse to concur in a verdict that will end the case. These abuses are confessed, and, like all other abuses, ought to be remedied; but whether the proper remedy is the one proposed by the bill before the Legislature is not, perhaps, certain, if indeed it be constitutional. If the legal ability of the Legislature can devise some means whereby every man can get "right and justice freely, and without being obliged to purchase it, completely and without denial, promptly and without delay," we know of no more important service they can render the State than to put that discovery in the form of a law.

The present Asiatic advance of Russia has brought out a severe criticism, in the London *Graphic*, of the British Government for not having anticipated the designs of Russia as to the conquest of Khiva. The *Graphic* says:

> The day is evidently approaching with a rapidity which three or four years ago would have been pronounced to be incredible and impossible, when the frontiers of Russian and British conquest will be no longer separated by hundreds of miles of mountain and steppe, ruled over by half a score of independent tribes or nations, but will have attained a very close and very alarming proximity. If England declines to annex the various independent or semi-independent Khanates and Principalities of Central Asia, it is quite plain that Russia is under the dominion of no such amiable reluctance. As a fact, there is scarcely a Khanate of any importance, with the exception of Khiva, which has not been already taken to the comprehensive embraces of the Northern Bear. The double-headed eagle of the Czars is waving above the capital of the mighty Tamerlane, and if Khiva has not been bombarded and stormed by this time, its time of appropriation is close at hand.

The comments of the *Graphic* sufficiently disclose the animus of the present dispute between England and Russia. For centuries, the two powers have been gradually appropriating and annexing Asiatic territory, neither of them manifesting the "reluctance" of which the *Graphic* speaks, and now they are brought face to face. The contest now is, which of the two powers shall dominate Asia with its immense trade. It was the prediction of Napoleon I. that Russia's manifest destiny was to drive the English out of Asia. In the rapidly-approaching struggle for territorial supremacy, the advantage is seemingly on the side of Russia, by reason of the ease and rapidity with which the latter can bring her immense armies into the field, and the tremendous difficulty, as well as cost of transportation, which must be entailed upon England.

Among the many claims pending before Congress for compensation for property destroyed in the Rebel States during the war is that of Robert M. and Stephen A. Douglas, sons of the late Senator Douglas, of Illinois. It will be remembered that these young men were the sons of Mr. Douglas' first wife, who was a Miss Martin, of North Carolina. This lady's father settled upon her children a plantation. After the death of their grandfather, Martin, Mr. Douglas, as his executor and guardian of the two boys, entered into a contract with Mr. J. A. McHatton, the owner of large estates in Mississippi, by which the slaves, 142 in number, were transferred to McHatton's plantations in Washington County, Mississippi. The slaves and lands were to be worked in partnership between McHatton and the estate of the minors, and the profits to be divided according to the capital invested, which was, on the part of McHatton, $80,000, and the Douglas heirs, $118,000. The partnership was to continue until the boys should become of age. The plantation, it is asserted, became one of the largest and most productive in Mississippi. It continued to be so conducted until March, 1863, when it was visited by troops under the command of General T. E. G. Ransom. At that time there was an accumulation of 1,685 bales of cotton on the plantation, which was taken in part by General Ransom and in part destroyed; at the same time much other property was destroyed. The claimants ask compensation for at least 1,000 bales of cotton, worth $250,000. The boys attained their majority, Robert on Jan. 28, 1870, and Stephen on the 3d of November, 1871, and it has not been until since the latter date that they were in a legal condition to make their demand. During the war, they had no communication with the South. The evidence accompanying these papers fully sustains the statements set forth in the memorial. This claim, with hundreds of others, is waiting for the action of Congress.

THE RATES OF POSTAGE.

Congress having abolished the franking privilege, the rates of postage may now be reduced without any embarrassment to the revenue. General Farnsworth has, therefore, reported the bill reducing the rate on all letters not exceeding one-half ounce in weight from three to two cents, the same to be paid by stamps.

As a necessary reform, and perhaps of even greater magnitude, the postage on printed matter and the manner of paying it has to be changed. Nine-tenths of the printed matter which gets into the mails never pays any postage. Without impeaching the honesty of any Postmaster, it is safe to say that a very large percentage of the postage on daily and weekly newspapers, and other publications, is lost to the Government. The bill reported by General Farnsworth provides that all printed matter, of whatever kind, entering the mails, shall be prepaid, and be prepaid according to weight. The Postmaster General stated that, if this law be passed, the rates of postage on printed matter can be reduced at least one-half. The operation will be very simple. The average weight of THE DAILY TRIBUNES sent to the Post Office every morning can be ascertained; or their actual weight can be determined upon their receipt by the Postmaster; the rate per ounce, pound, hundred, or ton, being fixed,—the Post Office charges the amount of the whole edition to THE TRIBUNE office. All this office has to do is to either pay the postage on the matter delivered every morning, or, by making a weekly deposit with the Postmaster, have the daily cost of postage charged up against it. The use of stamps on printed matter other than transient is thus avoided; no printed matter will be received upon which the postage is not paid; and all printed matter, once in the mail, will be forwarded to the person directed free of cost. We have in the United States, at this time, 40,000 Post Offices. The postage on daily papers is 30 cents per quarter, and on weeklies, 6¼ cents per quarter. Estimating that these Post Offices will have an average of 50 papers, daily and weekly, we have over 2,000,000 of accounts opened and kept of quarterly postages on these publications. All this bookkeeping will be abolished by the new system. Each Postmaster will collect postage on what is mailed at his office, and not on what is delivered.

According to the Postmaster General, there are countless tons of printed matter, in the form of magazines, newspapers, and other forms of regular publications, which are put into the mails annually, and are carried at great expense, and on which no postage ever is or can be collected. They are generally the advertisements of quacks, or of other adventurers, or of frauds. The new law will compel the prepayment of postage on all this matter.

It will have the effect, also, of reducing the cost of newspapers and magazines to actual subscribers. That postage will have to be borne by the publishers. The latter will cheerfully accept the cost in consideration of the great convenience the new regulation will be to themselves and to their subscribers. Instead of, as now, collecting postage from 20,000 mail subscribers to a daily paper at the rate of $1.20 per year from each, the whole postage will be collected from the publisher, not at the rate of so much per paper per quarter, but at the rate of so much per ton. The benefit will be general. The subscribers will get their papers free of postage; the Government will get paid for carrying every ounce of printed matter, and the publishers, by paying the postage on the aggregate weight, will not pay but a fraction of the rates now collected for postage from those who do pay. This change in the rates and in the manner of paying the postage will have the effect of doubling the amount of printed matter, especially of newspapers and monthly magazines, that will be sent through the mails. It will also relieve the mails of the great bulk of trash which is now sent and on which no postage is paid. The abolition of the franking privilege will in like manner relieve the mails, and the postal service will cease to be a charitable institution, supported by a tax on one class for the benefit of another. It is not extravagant to estimate that that the receipts from printed matter under the new law will, even at a reduction of 60 per cent on the rates, yield a larger revenue than is now collected from the same amount of matter carried through the mails. It is also possible that the reduction of letter postage to two cents will be followed by a liberal increase of the revenue from that class of postage.

THE LOUISIANA INVESTIGATION.

If there were to be no further evidence before the Senate Committee investigating the late election in Louisiana than that given on Monday, there could be no reasonable doubt that the returns of the Lynch Election Board were illegal. The election of Kellogg as Governor, of John Ray as Senator, to fill Kellogg's unexpired term, and of Pinchback for the long term beginning next March, as well as the entire State Government on the Kellogg ticket, depends entirely upon the returns of the Lynch Board. If these returns were illegal, it follows that the men whom they declared to be elected have no claim upon their places. The circumstances under which the Lynch Board was formed may be recalled briefly, to assist in the comprehension of Monday's testimony. The regular Returning Board consisted of the Governor, the Lieutenant Governor, the Secretary of State, John Lynch, and a man named Anderson. Pinchback, the Acting Lieutenant Governor, and Anderson, having been candidates, were disqualified from serving. Their places were to be filled by the majority of the remaining members. A man named Herron, formerly of Iowa, was Acting Secretary of State, appointed by Governor Warmoth. Before the Board voted on filling the vacancies, Warmoth removed Herron from the office to which he had appointed him, and named his successor, which he had full authority to do. Herron thus ceased to be a member of the Returning Board, his successor, as Acting Secretary of State, taking his place. The vacancies were then filled according to the law. Herron, however, induced Lynch to withdraw from the Board, and these two proceeded to make another Returning Board of five members, including themselves. They went into the United States Courts for an injunction against the regular Board, though the United States Courts had no jurisdiction in the matter. There they found Judge Durell, who, it is said, had given his private assurance that he would sustain the Kellogg party, even before he had heard any of the evidence. Durell granted the desired injunction, the Administration at Washington gave notice of its recognition of the Kellogg Government, and General Emory was instructed to sustain it with United States troops.

It will be seen that the Lynch Returning Board was arbitrarily created, and had no authority to sit, or count votes, or issue the returns. Admitting, however, that there was a possible construction of authority on their part, the evidence of John Lynch, their Chairman, which was submitted to the Senate Committee on Monday, shows that their proceedings were irregular and illegal. Lynch admits that there were several parishes from which they had no returns whatever, neither from the United States nor from the State Supervisors. He also admits that much of the information upon which the Board acted was not sworn to. In some of these cases the entire vote of a parish was thrown out, upon an irresponsible statement. In other cases, the votes of persons who stated that they had not voted at the election were accepted and counted. There were 1,159 such votes in a single parish. In another, the original vote was thrown out entirely, and 1,260 such ballots were counted as the legal vote of the parish. In other words, no votes in this parish were counted, except those which had not been cast at all. The Board acted upon the returns of the United States Supervisors where they had any returns before them, and Lynch cannot remember that they received any returns which were certified by both the Republican and Democratic Supervisors. He admitted, however, that they had no official returns according to the laws of the State of Louisiana, and that they had counted votes which had not been cast under the United States law or any other. In some of the New Orleans wards the Board made no returns whatever, and Lynch testified that these were all Greeley wards, though he could not form an estimate of the majority within a thousand votes.

This evidence of the utter irregularity and recklessness of the Lynch Returning Board comes from Lynch himself. General Longstreet, a member of the Board, testifies that he made a demand upon Governor Warmoth for the official returns, but the latter will not give them. Governor Warmoth testifies that the legal Board was enjoined from counting the votes, so that it does not appear that he was in a position to do what General Longstreet demanded. The evidence, therefore, places the Kellogg Government in the following position:

1. It was declared elected by a Board that never had any legal existence.

2. This Board made its returns without a full count of votes, threw out votes upon irresponsible statements that were not sworn to, and counted votes that had never been cast under the laws of the State, or of the United States.

As a matter of course, the investigation will be continued and dragged out to a tedious length. We doubt, however, whether any evidence of the irregularity and illegality of the Lynch Returning Board can be more complete and convincing than that which has been given by Lynch himself. The Senate has full authority to decide upon the eligibility and election of its own members, and it is difficult to see how it can accept Ray for the unexpired term, or Pinchback for the next term, when their election is due entirely to the returns made by the Lynch Board.

The Greeley Monument.

As a member of the Greeley Monument Association, I respectfully request the press and the people of the Northwest to send to me such sums as they may wish to contribute to that object. It would be best to send the money by check on some Chicago bank, by Post Office order, or draft on New York. All such sums received will be acknowledged in the newspapers of Chicago. It is hoped that every newspaper office will contribute something, and that some one who honors the name of Mr. Greeley will take up a collection—be it ever so small—in every town and city in the Northwest, and forward the amount as soon as possible. Probably no man ever contributed so much to the settlement and the prosperity of the Northwest as Mr. Greeley. Her people will be glad to contribute their full proportion to honor his memory.

Address, WM. BROSS,
Tribune Office, Chicago, Ill.

Jan. 25, 1873.

Northwestern papers please copy.

NOTES AND OPINION.

The Massachusetts Legislature will elect a Senator, Feb. 25, vice Wilson, resigned. A canvass of the House, 240 members, has been made with the following result: Boutwell, 107; Dawes, 84; Hoar, 15; Loring, 11; Whiting, 9; undecided, 14. The Senate has 40 votes, not included in this estimate.

—The Missouri Legislature proposes to have a re-count of the vote of 1865, to see by how much Secretary Rodman had to falsify the returns in order to declare the Drake Constitution adopted.

—Susan B. Anthony rejoices that her claim to suffrage is to go to the Supreme Court of the United States; but the Springfield *Republican* says:

> We have never approved of the attempt to establish woman suffrage by pretending that some expressions in the laws as to the qualifications of voters really give women a right which everybody knows the law-makers, and the people behind the law-makers, never intended to confer, and we shall be glad to see this unworthy method of pushing a worthy measure effectually stopped by a decision of the Supreme Court.

—We find this paragraph in one of the Iowa papers:

> The Iowa City *Republican* thinks Elijah Sells spent the $10,000 contributed by Durant to elect Harlan as Senator in 1866. It says Sells told Bob Finkbine that he bought enough members of the Legislature to elect Harlan. That's plain talk. Who is authorized to speak for Sells?

Plainly the $10,000 was not all, for Durant says that sum was expressly required "for newspaper influence." But Mr. Sells is remembered to have had $500,000 for disbursement on the unsettled account of some lost tribes of Indians, and Mr. Harlan was the Secretary of the Interior.

—The Alabama Legislature met two months ago and is still disorganized. Early in December the Democrats accepted a plan dictated at Washington, which plan contemplated a Democratic Senate by two majority, with a Republican Lieutenant Governor presiding, and a Republican House by six majority. Since the enforced union of both parties, on this basis, the Republican House and the Republican Lieutenant Governor have refused to recognize or consider the Senate an organized body. The House takes no notice of it; the Lieutenant Governor presides in it only as a "proceeding." Of two contested seats in the Senate, one has been awarded to a Republican; the other is still vacant. But the hitch is not on this account. An illegal body of Republicans, assuming the form of a Legislature, voted, in December, $2,000,000 of bonds, and placed them with Henry Clews, of New York. Until that steal is consummated beyond recall it is not the intention of the Republican managers to permit any other legislative power to intervene. The Atlanta (Ga.) *Sun* says:

> This house of Henry Clews & Co. has given the State of Georgia an immense deal of trouble. Its financial manipulations with Bullock, Blodgett, and the Radical plunderers generally, have cost the taxpayers of Georgia much of their public money. It is hoped Alabama may yet be saved from their voracious grasp.

Another year the cry of "repudiation" will be raised against Alabama, on these two millions of bonds.

—And now the Toledo *Blade* (Nasby) calls on Senator James W. Patterson to decline his election as President of the Ohio Agricultural College, before he is kicked out. Nasby says: "We have enough bad men in this State now, without importing them."

—The scene in caucus, at Topeka, where twenty $100 bills of Pomeroy's money was displayed, has been reported by telegraph. Here is another incident:

> The contested seat case in the [Kansas] House, between Forces and Baker, of Saline County, lately heard before the Committee on Elections, brought out some rich developments and well illustrates Pomeroy's tactics. Forces was elected, but held the office of Postmaster, which disqualified him. He resigned Nov. 13, and sent his resignation to Washington, which, of course, was made at too late a date to render him eligible. Afterward, Pomeroy went to the Department and substituted a new resignation, dated back to Nov. 1. These facts are sworn to.

—Collector Casey, at New Orleans, knew his men when he telegraphed the President: "The Supreme Court of Louisiana is known to be in sympathy with the Republican State Government." This telegram is found among documents transmitted to Congress.

—The people of Arkansas will vote, Monday, March 3, on a repeal of all political disabilities in the State Constitution.

—Governor Jacob, of West Virginia, refuses to decide between the rival delegations claiming election to Congress in August or October, last year, but will certify all the facts to the House.

—The certificate of Oglesby's election is addressed to "the Hon. Henry Wilson, Vice President of the United States," etc., whereupon the St. Louis *Democrat* regrets the blunder, the more as "it may be used to distort the facts of history a hundred years hence."

—Republican politicians at Madison, Wis., are slate-making for the next November election of Governor, etc.

—Warmoth was interviewed at St. Louis, the other day, and, being pressed to the point of Durell's drunkenness, he said:

> "I shouldn't like to commit myself to a statement to that effect, but I don't think I do him any injustice when I say that for good, steady drinking, such drinking as would really do a man good to look at; sound drinking; drinking with a substantial basis; established on a strong platform, Durell is to be relied upon."
>
> "Does he get drunk on the bench?"
>
> "No, I think not. My impression is—mind, this is only an impression—my impression is he gets drunk at home before he goes on the bench."

—We see it stated in several journals, east and west (to whom it has been telegraphed), that Oakes Ames testified he knew nothing about Durant's contributions to political purposes, but he and his brother sent $4,000 to Indiana during the late campain, at the request of Senator Morton and Secretary Boutwell. That item was overlooked in our Washington reports. It will now be in order, we suppose, for certain journals to charge the Secretary and Senator with corruption, being bought up in the interests of the Union Pacific and the Credit Mobilier.—*Senator Harlan's Chronicle.*

—Mr. Dorsey, the Senator-elect from Arkansas, is President of the Arkansas Central Railroad. Patterson, Senator-elect from South Carolina, is a successful railroad man. Jones, the successor of Nye, is said to be a successful mining and railroad operator. The new Senator from Oregon is a railroad king. We do not know how Bogy is, but it looks very much as if the railroad power was looming up pretty significantly in the Senate chamber. Is the day of political giants gone by to usher in a day when railroad giants are to shape the legislation of the country?—*Leavenworth Times.*

PERSONAL.

We are glad to learn that J. L. Starke, Esq., is recovering from his recent severe illness.

There were State Senators, and Representatives, and Aldermen, almost without number, in attendance upon the session of the Board of Police yesterday. Several old faces were recognized,—faces which have been seen wreathed in smiles, in days gone by, when it was no trouble at all to get hordes of ward bummers appointed on the Police and Fire forces.

B. Dougherty, Boston; C. D. Waldie, Philadelphia; J. N. Handy, New York; George C. King, Massilon, O.; W. M. Taylor, Ottawa; H. Page, Plattsburgh, N. Y.; A. B. Hull, Cedar Rapids; J. L. Clark, Utica; J. G. Birchan, Nevada; I. J. Briggs, Sacramento; W. A. Burley, Dakota; S. Jones, Pittsburgh, were the principal arrivals at the Briggs House, yesterday.

Senator S. S. Williamson, of this city, who is Chairman of the Railroad and Warehouse Committee of the State Senate, held an informal conference with the Railroad and Warehouse Committee of the Board of Trade, in the Committee Rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, yesterday. It was requested that the proceedings of the meeting should not be made public.

Thomas C. Bates, Boston; E. V. Preston, Hartford; John H. Douglas, St. Louis; Captain E. H. Smith, U. S. A.; William H. White, Atlanta; J. E. Jacobs, Nashville; B. Shiler, London, Eng.; George F. Davis, Cincinnati; C. F. Waterbury, Cleveland; William H. Clark, Montreal; George B. Rogers, Detroit; M. H. Edwards, Springfield, Mass.; M. F. Parrish, Philadelphia; J. S. Howard, Memphis, were the prominent guests at the Tremont House, yesterday.

It is rumored, on pretty good authority, that ex-Commissioner Rehm is an aspirant for the position of Chief of Police, and that the Board is anxious that he should receive the appointment. He is supported, it is said, by Congressman Farwell and Mr. A. C. Hesing. Since his withdrawal from the Board of Police, Mr. Rehm has frequently declared that he would never again permit himself to accept a position that would bring him in contact with it; his own business, he used to say, was sufficiently large and remunerative to call for his entire attention. He may have changed his mind, however.

Mrs. Stowe has gone to her Florida orange groves.

John T. Ford accompanies Joe Jefferson in the South.

The Rev. Dr. E. O. Haven opened Kellogg's Senate, at New Orleans, with prayer, the other day.

Major Baker P. Lee has left the Norfolk (Va.) *Journal* for the Richmond *Enquirer*.

General Babcock reports that the White House, at Washington, is no longer fit for the private residence of the President.

James Ord, the father of General E. O. C. Ord, died at the General's residence, in Omaha, Jan. 25, aged 88.

N. Dixon, the first person who undertook to pack oysters for transportation, died at Crisfield, Md., on Thursday night.

Wm. H. Gatzmer, formerly President of the Camden & Amboy Railroad, has been appointed Consulting Manager of the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

Judge Jameson, of Chicago, has been compelled by impaired health to suspend his judicial labors for a time, and he and his family are spending the winter in Royalton, Vt.

O. K. Hall, one of the great stage proprietors of Texas, and Collector of Customs at Galveston under Andy Johnson's Administration, died in Austin, Jan. 22.

John Olmsted, who died in Hartford, Conn., on Friday night from injuries received by falling upon an icy sidewalk, was the father of Mr. Frederick Law Olmsted.

James Oakes, the actor, has left Philadelphia, where he has been settling up the estate of the late Edwin Forrest. The property of the dead actor lies in six States, and, consequently, if Mrs. Sinclair (formerly Mrs. Forrest) claims any of it, she will be compelled to take out letters of administration in each of these States.

WALL STREET.

Weekly Review of the Financial Situation—The Produce Markets.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Jan. 28.—Money opened active at 7 currency, and advanced to 7 gold, and 1-64. Toward the close the supply became abundant, and prices declined to 4@5. Prime mercantile paper is quoted at 8@9. Money is easy in London, and securities there are strong.

STOCKS.

The stock market was irregular and mainly lower. A few shares, however, are firm, particularly Erie, and the new speciality, Atlantic & Pacific. Erie was assisted by the London despatches, and rumors of a small dividend to be declared at the meeting of the Directors to-morrow. Another Erie rumor was that the German bankers had been cornered. Union Pacific has been weaker, and there is said to be a combination both here and in Washington to break it down. The Atlantic Mail Company seems to be badly involved, and no steamer will be forwarded to Havana this week. The Company estimate their assets at three steamers, valued at $450,000, and $20,000 unadjusted claims. The steamers are mortgaged for $250,000, and the Company owes $100,000 for supplies. Up to within six months the business of the Company paid well. Then the Alexander Line to Havana and Vera Cruz entered into competition, and, by carrying freights almost for nothing, destroyed the hitherto prosperous trade of the Atlantic Mail.

It is officially announced that, after Saturday next, all rates between offices of the Western Union Telegraph Company for ten words, that are now more than $2.50, will be reduced to that amount. This includes messages to and from the Pacific Coast.

The action of the Gold Exchange, yesterday, in abolishing powers of attorney for members is expected to advance a banker's privilege to the former privilege of $3,000. Of late the premium had declined to $250.

GOLD AND EXCHANGE.

Foreign exchange was heavy and lower with small demand, and a good supply of bills. Gold ruled strong, advancing from 113¾ to 114¼.

BONDS.

Government bonds continue strong, both here and in London. The Morton-Cooke Syndicate is engaged in arranging details of their operations.

PRODUCE.

Flour was better for low grades, with more export demand. The trade are not buying freely, owing to the impassable condition of the streets. The arrivals are light, and holders firm. Wheat closes quiet, and somewhat nominal. The offerings are light. Winter is scarce and strong.

Pork is easier; new mess on spot offered at $14.30. Cut meats rule quiet, but firm; pickled hams scarce at 9@11c; smoked meats in light supply, and hams quoted at 12@12½c. Bacon moderately active, with sales of 500 boxes at 7½c for short rib on the spot; 7⅝c for short clear for March. Lard was easier, and moderately active, with sales of 150 tierces at 8¼c for city and Western; 8⅜c for February, and 8⅝c for April.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

The United Sons of Erin will give their eleventh annual ball at Turner Hall, West Twelfth street, this evening. A good time may be expected.

At the annual meeting of the Ellsworth Zouaves, held on Monday evening, the following officers were elected: Captain, E. J. Whitehead; First Lieutenant, J. C. Hill; Second Lieutenant, H. B. Maxwell.

A fire occurred yesterday morning in the frame building No. 303 Fourth avenue, owned and occupied by Mrs. Rachel Stowe. The flames were extinguished without an alarm being given. Loss, $100; no insurance.

The astronomical class of the West Side Christian Union will meet this (Wednesday) evening, at 8 o'clock, at No. 205 West Madison street. The class is free to all members of the Union; no text-books are used.

A fire yesterday afternoon, at No. 577 South Jefferson street, damaged the house of George Graham, occupied by him for a dwelling and grocery, to the extent of $100. Insured for $300 in the Ætna Insurance Company, of New York.

A recent sale of real estate on Michigan avenue has been incorrectly reported. The property in question was the site of the late residence of Geo. S. Bowen, Esq., on Michigan avenue, between Madison and Monroe, sold by Mr. Philpot to Benjamin Lombard, Jr., through James L. Lumbard, 26⅔ front by 172 in depth, for $1,250 per front foot.

The alarm of fire from Box 357 yesterday morning was caused by a fire in a two-story frame building at the southeast corner of Loomis and Kansas streets, owned by John Monahan, and occupied by a Mrs. Carney. Damage about $300. Insured for $1,500 in the Traders' Insurance Company of Chicago. Fire originated in a defective chimney.

Mike Reardon and Dennis O'Grady were brought before Justice Scully, yesterday morning, charged with robbing a freight car on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad. It appears that they boarded a freight train while it was in motion, broke open one of the doors of a car, seized a box containing $75 worth of clothes-wringers, and threw it from the train. They were bound over for trial under $500 each.

The second anniversary of the Chicago Foundlings' Home will be held at the Home, Nos. 264 and 266 West Randolph street, on Thursday evening next. The exercises will commence at half-past 7 o'clock. The annual report will be read, and an address will be delivered. Those will be followed by beautiful and appropriate music, and, to crown all, supper will be provided by the Ladies' Union Aid society. Persons who remember the dinner of this society will know what sort of a supper to anticipate. The babes will be on exhibition from 7 till 9 p. m. Friends of the Home are cordially invited to be present.

ROUGH ON RAILROADS.

Private advices received from Buffalo yesterday afternoon state that Western-bound trains are delayed there owing to the severity of the weather. The thermometer marks twenty degrees below, and several inches of snow have fallen. Immense drifts, which defy the power of the locomotive, have accumulated on the tracks outside of the city, rendering it impossible for railroad men to keep their rolling stock in motion. If any Eastern trains arrived here last night, it must have been after midnight. The Western roads seem to be in similar trouble. Hotel men report that the Omaha trains are away behind time, and that those which have a much shorter run are failing to arrive at the advertised hours. The result of this stopping up of the great routes of travel is apparent at the hotels. The registers do not contain anything approximating to the usual number of names, and no late Eastern or Western passengers appear upon the list.

The Rush Continues.

The closing out sale of Messrs. J. V. Farwell & Co. shows no signs of abatement. The store is thronged from morning until night, and the stock to be disposed of is still immense. It is the intention of the firm to close out all during the next thirty days, as the entire building will be needed for their jobbing business. All the goods are bought in large quantities for cash. None are sold at a profit, while many are disposed of at considerably less. Furs, cloaks, and silks are this week offered at a great sacrifice, in order to close them out.

Personal.

Mr. Beverley R. Keim, General Ticket and Passenger Agent of the Kansas Pacific Railway, is staying at the Gardner House, and has come to our city to look after the interests of his road. He is accompanied by Mr. W. Weston, his General Travelling Agent, who, with his characteristic energy, is making preparations on a large scale to set forth before the people of Chicago the superior inducements offered by his railway. Mr. Weston's headquarters are at No. 106 Dearborn street, where he will be glad to see any one wanting information about the Great West.

An Editorial Fracas.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 28.—Major Simpson, a former attache of the *Sentinel*, was this morning fined $15 by the Mayor for an assault last night upon Mr. Keenan, the editor of that paper.

RULE OR RUIN.

Chief of Police Washburn's Persecutors at Work.

Their Plans for Driving Him from the Force Developed.

An Order Issued for His Suspension from Duty.

Dr. Ward Appointed Superintendent Pro Tem.

Klokke and Sheridan Rope Reno Into Their Game.

Views of the Mayor and Mr. Tuley on the Subject.

Mr. Washburn Will Appeal to the Courts To-Day.

History of the Conspiracy Against the Chief.

At the time of the appointment of Superintendent Washburn to the position he occupies at the head of the Police Department, citizens of Chicago, who had been for two years the helpless quarry of every description of human beast of prey, from the sneak-thief to the saloon rough, breathed a sigh of relief, satisfied that in him the Mayor had secured a man of ability, nerve, and good sound common sense. This favorable impression grew upon the public as the Chief continued to increase by degrees the efficiency of the police force. There was no unseemly and spasmodic movement; his plans were carefully laid out, and each successive measure displayed decided discernment on the part of the new Superintendent. On accepting the appointment, Mr. Washburn's attention was directed toward

THE SUPPRESSION OF GAMBLING,

which, under the lax administration of his nominal predecessor, had grown to a rankness that tainted the social atmosphere. This was the result of the system of "no head at all," which the Police Commissioners have unceasingly held in view while educating their "Aldermanic stipendiaries" how not to do it. To relieve the nominal Superintendent (Kennedy) of any unnecessary authority, the Board passed an order directing the Captains of the three Police Districts to maintain order and suppress gambling. Every one knows the result of this order. The gamblers saw their opportunity, and made the very best use of it, until the daily papers united in a demand, on behalf of the respectable part of the community, that gambling should be suppressed. This was successful, and the Board issued an order. This was effective for a fortnight, and gambling again became a safe amusement. When Mr. Washburn had laid his plans and matured them, he went to work, committing the enormity of fulfilling his duties without telling the Board, and absolutely closed up the gambling business in Chicago. Here was

THE SECRET TO THE OPPOSITION OF THE CHIEF

of Police as exhibited by the Board. It was an innovation,—an infringement upon their sacred rights; an insult to their authority. It was insolence. It must be atoned for. Mr. Washburn must be checked, or he would run the Department on his own responsibility, and then what would the Board have to do? They formed a combination against him, Mr. Talcott alone half favoring him. The two other Commissioners were determined to nip this assumption of authority in the early bud, and sent for Mr. Washburn. They

TREATED HIM WITH ICY POLITENESS,

and inquired what he meant by it. They used every device to intimidate him; they cautioned him not to repeat so grave an error, and if they did not threaten him, it was because they were aware that they were responsible to a higher authority. Mr. Washburn stood his ground with commendable patience and good temper. He told them he knew his duty. He was a sworn officer of the law, and would, if he could, exterminate gambling, the ill-will of the Board to the contrary notwithstanding. He kept his promise, and the indefensible, not to say preposterous, action of the Board brought down upon them the indignation of the public, so clearly manifested that the wily representative from the South Division dropped the fight for the time with singular alacrity. There was immediately a marked improvement in the aspect of affairs. Mr. Washburn cleared Police Headquarters of the coterie of gamblers that frequented there.

MIKE M'DONALD, THE GAMBLER,

was in the habit of presenting himself daily at the police rooms, like Goliath of Gath, and taunting the feeble Kennedy with his inefficiency. He would boast that he ran the city, and that nobody could deprive him of his power. He would tauntingly ask how much the Chief and his staff had stolen on the last raid, and boast that the "sports" had recovered double the amount on the following night. All this was borne by Kennedy, and McDonald saw no reason to suppose Mr. Washburn could oppose him. On paying his daily visit, on one occasion, he was taught a lesson. He became unnecessarily familiar with the new Chief, and taunted him as his Scriptural prototype sneered at David. Mr. Washburn, however, slung a smooth pebble at him, by requesting him to remain severely away from his (the Chief's) apartments, and air his despotism and his brag in more congenial quarters. McDonald was unprepared for such an attack, and, taking the hint, betook himself to his gambling hell, or, perhaps, to the other gambling hell not long since situated above

THE HAT STORE

of Mr. Commissioner Klokke. As stated above, the gamblers were held in subjection after this, and the city enjoyed a singular immunity from their operations.

That this was a triumph on the part of the Chief of no mean order may be understood from the fact that he never had the hearty co-operation of his subordinates. The Captains, who owed their positions to the Board; the Sergeants, who were the hangers-on of the Captains, and the patrolmen, who, as a body, are mere political tools, coincided with wonderful unanimity with the Board, in the belief that gambling was an institution,—a relic of

THE GOOD OLD TIMES

when the first Board of Police, consisting of A. C. Coventry, John S. Newhouse, and Si Bradley, bought $10 worth of chips from Dave Vanderwerker, the gambler, and were initiated by him into the mysteries of faro within the sacred precincts of the Commissioners' room. Here was inaugurated that pernicious system of "secret sessions," which, under the present system of local reporting, has proven such a contemptible farce.

The Superintendent soon learned that his efforts were appreciated, and continued to use his utmost exertions to render the force more efficient. The slovenly, dirty, shiftless appearance of the force was to him a source of mortification. Rightly judging that

THE SLOUCHY APPEARANCE OF THE MEN

was an excellent indication of the discipline and *morale* of the Department, he determined to cause them to dress themselves respectably. A new uniform was suggested by him, handsome and useful. He submitted it to the Board, and that highly valuable and venerated body spent weeks in discussing the pattern of the coat cuffs, and selecting a becoming ornament for the caps. The Chief also decided that to render the force efficient, they should carry some badge of authority which should be of service in time of need. The eighteen-inch club was substituted for the time-honored "billy," which was nearly always left in the station, being too heavy to be carried in the pocket with any degree of comfort. To carry it, the Chief prescribed a belt, which, besides being useful, has the additional advantage of dressing the uniform, and giving a handsome, finished look to the policeman's attire. The Board doubtless conferred among themselves, and endeavored to oppose these fearful innovations; but, finding no flaw in the Superintendent's plans, they admitted the force of his suggestions, and adopted the uniform with the belt and club. The Chief, for good reasons, suggested that each policeman should purchase his club, thereby insuring his taking greater care of the weapon, and to this the Board was compelled to give its assent. The rumor was spread among the men, already ripe for any amount of fault-finding with their new Chief, that Mr. Washburn

HAD "ACTED WITHOUT AUTHORITY"

in giving this order, and a petition was presented in the Common Council by an Alderman praying for relief from this oppression. The men were actually in a state of incipient mutiny on this subject, and that such a spirit should be tolerated and allowed to spread is a fair indication of the demagogism which characterizes the whole police system in this city. Let the Commissioners, the Captains, and the officers say what they please, Mr. Washburn was placed by the strong hand of the people of the city, through the Mayor, at the head of the Police Department. There were three Captains and a horde of hungry Sergeants who would not have been surprised at being promoted to the position vacated by Mr. Kennedy, and to them Mr. Washburn was an intolerable interloper. The Board recognized him as such, and set the example in opposing him. The Captains and the hungry horde of Sergeants understood their cue, and the threat of the gambler Mike McDonald that he would run Washburn out in three months was eagerly taken up by the men, who were sworn to obedience to the new Chief. Here was a pleasant state of things. The Board of Police

DEMORALIZING THE DEPARTMENT

for the purpose of securing the Superintendency for a Captain. Each Commissioner was indebted to the Captain of his precinct, and each was determined that his political henchman should have the place. The public knows the result. The Board threw the blame for the utter demoralization of the force upon the Superintendent. The carnival of crime was attributed to his mismanagement, and he was the scapegoat of their intrigues and incapacity.

The Board has fought Mr. Washburn in this underhand way for some months, and found that he had evaded every trap sprung by them upon him. He was too honest and too active to be caught. They were at their wit's ends, and on the verge of giving up the fight, for the Chief received the sympathy of every right-minded man, and the Board of Police, by their anxiety to expel the Superintendent, had exhibited themselves in their true light. But Mr. Washburn, in the simple discharge of his duty, gave them an opportunity to display their rancor, and they have made the most of it. The details are familiar to the public, for

THE "TWELVE-HOUR ORDER"

has become a topic of general discussion.

The Rules and Regulations of the Board of Police constitute a remarkable compendium of useful and useless requirements, with a history as remarkable as themselves. They were drawn up by Jake Rehm, when that gentleman was Chief of Police, and when T. B. Brown, A. D. Titsworth, and Fred. Gund were Police Commissioners. Their value may be estimated by the public in proportion to the estimate made of them by

MR. T. B. BROWN,

whose signature is to be found attached to them, in his capacity of President of the Board. While defending a client in court, subsequent to his retirement from office, the book of rules was presented in evidence, and Mr. Brown refused to regard it as such, as they were of no account at all. This valuation of his own handiwork was a fair one, and should be considered as establishing the true character of the orders.

One of these rules provides for a system of travelling on beat, regulates the hours during which policemen must travel, and the method of relieving them. They were designed not to bear too heavily on the patrolmen, for those were the "good old times," when the Police Department was, just as it is now, a political asylum for ambitious local wire-pullers. The system has worked fairly well, but with the small force of men and the increased amount of territory to be covered by them, it is inadequate to present needs. Mr. Washburn, hoping to secure a greater efficiency of the force by putting more men on beat during the hours of 8 in the evening and 4 in the morning, when every human being possessed of intelligence above that of the uncivilized clam, knows that crime is more prevalent than at any period in the twenty-four hours, dared to change the rules. He, therefore, matured a plan which has for three years

GIVEN UNQUALIFIED SATISFACTION

in St. Louis, and issued an order to the various Captains and Sergeants to put it into effect. Mr. Washburn maintains that this order was submitted to the Board weeks before it was issued, and laid aside by them. The Board deny this statement, and declare that it will be disproved on trial.

Then, indeed, there was consternation. If the Board had been ignored before, they were utterly defied now. They would not give the plan a fair trial, nor even discuss its merits. Half a dozen "secret" sessions were held to denounce in unmeasured terms the insolence of the Chief, but not one to understand his plans. Commissioner Reno dared to give a sort of silent assent to the Chief's proposition to give it a new trial, and the consequence was a sound rating from his colleagues overheard by the reporters. The Mayor, the Captains, the Chief, the Board, and the Sergeants, met in consultation. The Mayor thought the plan ought to have a trial. The Captains said it was all nonsense. The Board agreed with them, and ordered the Superintendent to rescind the order, and carry out the rules and regulations of the Department as printed. This order was issued on Saturday. The Superintendent prepared an order in obedience, but failed to issue it.

"THEY HAD HIM THERE,"

as Commissioner Sheridan had previously said. This was too good an opportunity to be thrown away. The decisive step must be taken at once, before he had time to issue the order.

Another opportunity was given to the Commissioner, and Mr. Sheridan pushed Mr. Klokke's hand into the fire for the coveted chestnut. At the meeting of the Board on Monday afternoon, Mr. Washburn presented a communication requesting the Board to confirm his appointment of a clerk. It was not formal, and he was told to draw it up in a proper manner. This was intimated in a manner which, while icily polite, stung the unfortunate and persecuted Superintendent, and he foolishly lost his temper, and said, "Gentlemen,

I'M NOT A DOG,

and you may just as well understand it first as last."

Terrible insult to the honorable Board! The Commissioner who had, in open session of the Board, called his colleague a "d—d old despot" and a "liar" was shocked beyond measure at this unseemly language. His virtuous indignation consumed him. The other fiery gentleman would have laid his hand upon the hilt of his rapier, if he had one, but, as he had none, contented himself with looking fierce. And poor Mr. Reno, who had been hauled over the coals by his colleagues for venturing to sustain the Superintendent's plan, and had been assured that Mr. Washburn was a bad man, a dangerous despot, and a demoralizer of the whole police system, sank into his chair, aghast at the sudden revelation of the Chief's blackness of heart. It was a tableau that would have tickled Dickens into a fit. They had him there. Here was

"CONDUCT UNBECOMING AN OFFICER."

Off with his head, for the palmy days of Mr. Talcott's guillotine had returned, and Washburn's spinal cord was not worth twenty-four hours' purchase. They could prove conduct unbecoming an officer, for there were the reporters present, and they must admit that Mr. Washburn had been dreadfully violent. They had, they severally declared, suspended (not violated, it will be observed) rules for his benefit, and here was the reward they had met with. It was too much, and Commissioner Sheridan's tell-tale eyes glistened with the coming triumph of his wily schemes.

YESTERDAY AFTERNOON

was one of great excitement around Police Headquarters. The Commissioners' room was too vulnerable a place to hold a secret session in of vast significance, and they locked themselves up in the Secretary's room, and there discussed the matter with unusual cordiality. They called in the Mayor, and shouted dreadfully at him, and at one another, for it was evident that the Mayor would not be roped into any such arrangement. When His Honor retired, the discussion again continued, and lasted in all about an hour and a half. The reporters, after vainly endeavoring to gain admission, were finally let in. Mr. Klokke said he could stand it no longer, meaning, it is probable, the violence of the Chief of Police. The scene was one of intense interest. Aldermen, policemen, reporters, and politicians were standing around the Secretary, who, armed with the fearful and wonderful volume of rules and regulations, was drawing up something. The news soon spread that he was engaged in framing charges against the Chief, and the spectators were much astonished. The Commissioners raced the rooms in anxious expectancy until the clerical work was completed, and then a meeting was promptly organized, President Reno in the chair. After submitting the charges for individual inspection, the Secretary read them aloud, and the actions of the Board showed plainly that the remainder of the farce had been carefully rehearsed. Following are

THE CHARGES:

To the Honorable Board of Police of the City of Chicago, Ill.:

As directed by your honorable Board, Elmer Washburn, General Superintendent of Police of said city, is hereby charged with neglect of duty, incompetency, disobedience of the orders of the Board of Police; violations of the rules and regulations of the Board by enforcing orders unauthorized by the Board of Police, in effect annulling the operation of orders of said Board of Police; and conduct unbecoming a police officer.

E. P. WARD,
Secretary Board of Police.

Commissioner Sheridan—I move that he be furnished with a copy of the charges.

Carried.

Commissioner Klokke—I move that the Superintendent, Elmer Washburn, be hereby supended from further duty pending the charges.

This motion was also carried.

Commissioner Sheridan—I move that the Secretary of the Board be appointed Acting Superintendent *pro tem.*

This motion was agreed to with universal unanimity and promptitude.

Dr. Ward—Well, gentlemen, I have no speech to make on this occasion. I must say I regret very much that there should be any necessity for taking such a step.

Commissioner Sheridan—Doctor, will you notify the Superintendent of the charges?

Commissioner Klokke—You will see to the order with regard to the platoon duty as soon as possible, so that the Captains will all have it tomorrow morning. You will simply refer to the orders of the Board with regard to platoon duty.

The Board then adjourned.

CONFERENCE WITH THE MAYOR.

The Superintendent, who was in another part of the City Hall when the Board adjourned, returned to his office a few moments thereafter, and received intimations as to the action taken. He hastened around to the Mayor's office, and asked His Honor if he was aware of what had been done. Mr. Medill had already been informed of the order of suspension, and, in reply to the question "What is to be done?" suggested that the Corporation Counsel be summoned to give his opinion. Mr. Tuley came into the room in a minute or two.

The Mayor said he had been notified by a reporter that there were no specifications in the letter of the Board of Police, the charges being general—disobedience of orders and incompetency.

Mr. Tuley procured a copy of the charter, and read the clause under which the Board had evidently acted, it giving them the power to suspend the Superintendent.

His Honor took down a copy of the "Mayor's bill," and read the clause conferring upon him the power to appoint and remove the Superintendent.

Mr. Tuley then said there seemed to be an inconsistency in the two acts, but the whole intent and spirit of the Mayor's bill was to deny the power assumed by the Board of Police. It was certainly inconsistent that two persons should exercise the same power as to appointment and removal. Either the intention of the Mayor's bill was to repeal the clause in the charter referred to, making it null, or the charter must be recognized as the law. At any rate, in his opinion the Board of Police had no power to appoint even a Superintendent *pro tem.* He advised the Mayor to notify the Board that their action in suspending the Superintendent was null and void, for the reason that they had no right to suspend him. He informed Mr. Washburn that he would be acting in accordance with the law by continuing to discharge his duty as Superintendent of Police.

Mayor Medill then turned to his desk and commenced writing,—undoubtedly a communication to the Board,—but, as he neglected to read it, the reporter was unable to secure the text.

The conference was practically at an end now.

MR. WASHBURN

walked leisurely to his office, the Commissioners having remained in their room waiting for the "resignation." The Superintendent opened the door of his office and passed in, turning the key in the lock to prevent intrusion.

President Reno and Secretary Ward approached the door soon after, the latter holding in his hand a copy of the order of suspension. The door being locked, they could not gain admission. They then went to the door opening into the detective's room, adjoining that of the Superintendent, and accessible to the latter through a door in the partition. Entering, they discovered that the Superintendent had left the office by a side door leading into his clerk's room.

RENO AND WARD

were somewhat surprised at the sudden disappearance of Mr. Washburn, but, thinking he would return in a moment, they marched into the room of the Board to await his arrival.

The Superintendent, upon leaving his office, proceeded directly to Corporation Counsel Tuley's room and indulged in a long talk with him, the City Attorney being present and participating.

It became known to the Commissioners that Mr. Washburn was in Tuley's office, and Secretary Ward was instructed to serve the order of the Board upon him. The Secretary knocked at the door of the Corporation Counsel's office, and was instantly admitted, and delivered the order to him. He received it, and bowed, saying he did not surrender the office.

The Secretary returned to the Commissioners and reported, and at a "private meeting" they swore Ward in as acting Superintendent of Police, and instructed him to discharge the duties of the office

"AT ALL HAZARDS."

When asked if force would be used if Mr. Washburn insisted upon discharging his duties, Commissioner Sheridan intimated that it would, adding that the Commissioners were under $25,000 bonds, and were responsible for whatever occurred.

The Police Headquarters at this hour—half-past 6—was full of people,—reporters, detectives, and Aldermen,—all anxious to learn what Washburn intended doing when he returned.

THE SECRETARY

had already commenced to act the *role* of Superintendent, and prepared the subjoined order:

GENERAL ORDER NO. 1.—Captain ——: You are to enforce the order of the Board of Police made on the 25th day of January, instant, commencing the enforcement and effect of such order on the 29th day of January, instant, at 7 o'clock a. m., of which ordor the following is a copy:

"The Board take up for consideration, under reference from the Common Council, the petition of police patrolmen for the relief of the duty to travel their beats twelve successive hours, and the resolution of the Common Council relative to the number of hours of duty performed by the police patrolmen, and having fully considered the same, instruct the General Superintendent to see that the published regulations of the Board relative to patrol duty, as contained in the book of rules and regulations, be strictly enforced from this day henceforth until the further orders of the Board."

THE CAPTAINS

had in the meantime been telegraphed for, and the wording of the despatch—"Come to headquarters immediately"—was so unusual that they imagined there had been a personal encounter in the Board. When they came in, puffing and out of breath, a copy of the order was handed them, and their fears for the safety of the Commissioners were dissipated.

The Superintendent came back at half-past 7 o'clock, and, calling his Secretary, entered the latter's room. He remained only a few moments, leaving after he had put about a quire of writing paper and the afternoon papers in his pockets. He said nothing to any person present. There were about a dozen people in the headquarters at the time, including Commissioners Klokke and Sheridan, President Reno having gone home.

AN INTERVIEW.

The Superintendent usually lunches at Burke's, on Madison street, and here a TRIBUNE reporter found him, at 8 o'clock, quietly eating beefsteak and onions. He did not appear to be sad; on the contrary, was quite cheerful, and unusually communicative. He would not be interviewed, in the strict sense of the term, as he had "no time," but made the following statement:

I have been served with a writ of suspension which was probably issued before the charges were made, at least it seemed so upon the face of it. I am advised by the Corporation Counsel that the action of the Board is illegal—that they have no authority either to suspend or prefer charges and remove the General Superintendent of Police. If they had the so-called Mayor's bill would be nullified, and His Honor have no authority—he could appoint a man every twenty-four hours and the Board remove him and defeat the intention of the bill.

Reporter—Do you intend going to your office in the morning, and continuing the discharge of the duties of Superintendent?

Mr. Washburn—I am advised to do so, and expect to continue to act.

Reporter—Secretary Ward has instructions to discharge the duties at all hazards; should he endeavor to stop you from doing your duty, what course shall you pursue?

Mr. Washburn—Well, there will be no violence on my part. I know nothing about it, but imagine in such an emergency the courts will be appealed to to settle the matter.

Reporter—When did you receive the order of the Board instructing you to rescind the twelve-hour order?

Mr. Washburn—I did not receive it until 1 o'clock on Monday. I immediately communicated with the Mayor in writing, saying to him that I supposed a due regard for law required me to rescind the order, and requesting him, if he had another course than this to recommend, to indicate it. The Mayor replied in quite a lengthy letter, telling me that he desired me to rescind the order, and obey the written rules and regulations of the Board to the letter—to make the written rules and orders of the Board my guide.

Reporter—When did you intend to rescind the twelve-hour order?

Mr. Washburn—I had already prepared an order rescinding it, and it will be issued at noon to-morrow [to-day].

THIS WAS ALL

the Superintendent had to say, and the reporter left him to finish his meal.

Unsuccessful efforts were made to interview Commissioners Sheridan and Klokke, regarding the trial of the Superintendent. Klokke said they could easily prepare the specifications, but refused to say when Mr. Washburn would be arraigned.

The Superintendent will undoubtedly endeavor this morning to continue acting as formerly; Dr. Ward will assert his right to have charge of the department under the orders of the Board; and, as Washburn will act only in a gentlemanly manner, he will cease asserting his authority under protest. The Corporation Counsel and City Attorney evidently anticipated this, as they remained together until quite late last evening.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 28.

The receipts of live stock since Saturday have been as follows:

	Cattle.	*Hogs.*	*Sheep.*
Monday	2,698	22,418	1,959
Tuesday, no returns.			

Shipments were as follows:

	Cattle.	*Hogs.*	*Sheep.*
Monday	1,170	4,589	179

Owing to the detention of trains by the snow drifts and the inclement weather, it was a very quiet day at the yards. Of the 800 cars of stock reported to arrive, less than 100 cars had reached the yards at noon, and only a small proportion of the remainder had arrived at the "chutes" at 5 p. m. The snow is badly drifted between the city and the yards, and in the afternoon the Pittsburgh & Ft. Wayne dummies were withdrawn.

CATTLE—There was a meagre supply of stock on sale, and only a limited amount of trading was done. The attendance of buyers, both local and outside, was fair, in point of numbers, but there did not seem to be any particular anxiety to invest on the part of either class, and scarcely enough was accomplished in the way of sales to establish market values. The Eastern markets seem to be looking up a little, and with increased transportation facilities and a better class of stock it is not unreasonable to suppose that the market here would respond. But how long these drawbacks to an active and prosperous trade will continue in operation it of course is impossible to determine. The feeling prevalent to-day was one of depression, though the few sales reported did not indicate any material depreciation in volumes. There were some good cattle in the sale pens, but buyers and sellers were considerably apart in their views, and with one or two exceptions none of this sort changed hands. Aside from butchers' stock, which was in some request on local account, there can scarcely be said to have been any market, and for the present the quotations must be considered simply nominal.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra—Graded steers averaging 1,450 lbs and upwards	$6.10@6.25
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well formed 3 year to 5 year old steers, and averaging 1,300 to 1,400 lbs	5.75@6.00
Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely-formed steers, averaging 1,200 to 1,300 lbs	5.00@5.50
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, averaging 1,100 to 1,250 lbs	4.50@4.75
Butchers' Stock—Common to medium steers, and good to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs	3.50@4.25
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	3.00@4.00
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scallawag steers	1.75@2.50
Cattle—Texas Northern summered	2.50@3.50
Cattle—Corn-fed Texas	3.75@4.50

HOGS—The arrivals up to noon amounted to only about 5,000, while the estimated receipts for the day reached some 30,000. Trains were several hours behind time on all the roads, the delays being occasioned principally by the snow drifts, though the cold weather interfered with locomotion to a greater or less extent. The prospective large supply led buyers to hold off for lower prices, and light as was the supply on sale during the forenoon, holders were obliged to submit to a reduction of 10c per 100 lbs, the market settling down to $3.75@4.00, at which range it closed weak, with rather a downward look. Early sales were at $3.80@4.10, but closing rates were $3.75@3.80 for common, $3.85@3.90 for medium to good, and $3.95@4.00 for choice to extra.

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
43	392	$4.00	144	345	$3.97½	55	223	$3.75
45	332	3.95	24	257	3.90	61	212	4.05
50	346	4.00	60	368	3.95	31	207	4.00
40	203	3.95	38	239	3.95	48	379	3.95
44	227	4.05	27	311	3.90	159	320	3.90
45	231	4.00	50	276	3.95	57	282	3.80
81	310	3.75	60	260	3.90	46	203	4.00
56	290	3.80	23	275	3.80	76	189	4.10
74	184	3.95	145	312	3.95	83	346	4.00
65	200	4.05	31	270	3.95	41	383	4.00

SHEEP—In this market there were no new features to note. There was a fair local and shipping demand, under which prices remained steady and firm at $3.50@4.00 for poor to common; at $4.25@4.75 for medium, and at $5.00@6.00 for good to choice.

CHICAGO DRY GOODS MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 28.

The past week has developed no new features in connection with the dry goods market. Little or no improvement is noticeable in the demand, and prices have not been subjected to any material fluctuations. Decided firmness still pervades the cotton goods market, and seasonable woollen textiles also exhibit considerable strength, and with a return of activity—a period which it would seem cannot be much longer delayed—a general "hardening" of prices is anticipated. In the meantime, our jobbers are putting their stocks in shape to meet the large demands that must soon be made upon them, and interior merchants will find here as attractive and well assorted stocks as can be found in any of the markets of the country. An advance of a ⅛c in certain brands of bleached and brown cottons were the only changes noted during the week under review.

The carpet trade continues lifeless, the demand being almost wholly of a local character, and is mainly restricted to the "fitting up" of hotels, offices, etc. This, however, is the dull season with the carpet trade, and the absence of activity at this time occasions no uneasiness. Stocks are not largely excessive, and, in sympathy with prices at the manufactories, the market is comparatively firm.

The *Bulletin* of Jan. 24 speaks of the New York dry goods market as follows: "Business was fairly active with the commission houses to-day, especially in cotton goods, although woollens were by no means neglected. The distribution through the jobbing trade was rather light, and confined to a few prominent firms. Cotton goods remained very strong, and symptoms of an upward movement on some styles are becoming more apparent, although no changes in price have occurred as yet. The clothing trade operated to a moderate extent in cassimeres, cheviots, and suitings, and some grades of goods have been well sold up in first hands."

BROWN COTTONS.			
Atlantic A, 4-4	14 c	Great Falls E, 4-4	13½c
Atlantic H, 4-4	13½	Cabot A, 4-4	13
Atlantic D, 4-4	12½	Cabot W, 4-4	12½
Atlantic P, 4-4	12	Lawrence, L L, 4-4	12
Indian Head, 4-4	14	Agawam F, 4-4	11½
Indian Head, 3-4	12½	Shawmut, L L	12
Stark A, 4-4	14	Swift River	10½
Nashville, 36 in	13½	Hoosier, 4-4	11½
Nashville, 30 in	11½	Utica C	10
FINE BROWNS.			
Nashua E, 40-in	16 c	Dwight Star, 4-4	15
Nashua R, 36-in	14½	Continental C	14½
Nashua O, 33-in	13½	Lawrence D	14½
Pepperell E, 40-in	14½	Newmarket A	12½
Pepperell R, 36-in	13½	Massachusetts B B	13
Pepperell O, 33-in	12½	Massachusetts E	12
Pepperell N, 30-in	11½	Portsmouth P	9
PRINTS.			
Merrimac W. Pink	13½c	Garner Fancy	11½c
Merrimac D. Fancy	11½	Amoskeag Fancy	10
Cocheco Fancy	12	Mourning	11 to 11½
Dunnell Fancy	11½	Shirting	10½ to 11½
Richmond Fancy	11½	Mallory Pink	12½
American Fancy	11½	Mallory Purple	11½
Sprague Fancy	11½	Manchester	11½
Gloucester	11½	Wamsutta Fancy	8½
GINGHAMS.			
Renfrew	14 c	Amoskeag	14 c
Lancaster	14	Glasgow	13
Bates	14	Hartford	12½
CORSET JEANS.			
Naumkeag satteens	16½c	Rockport	13½c
Pequot satteens	15½	Columbian	12½c
Laconia	13½	Indian Orchard	12½
CAMBRICS.			
Garner Flat	8½c	Slater's Paper	11 c
Washington	8½	Manville Paper	11
High Colors, one cent extra.			
BLEACHED COTTONS.			
Lonsdale cambric	22½c	Androscoggin, L	16 c
Lyman, do	22	Blackstone, AA	15
New York Mills	20	Cabot	14½
Wamsutta	19	Dwight Star	15
Pride of the West	20	Western Product	13½
Langden, GB	19	Harris	14½
Fruit of the Loom	17	Gold Medal	13½
Lonsdale	16½	Social, L	12½
Hill	15½	Green, G	11½
Auburn, A	16		
TICKS.			
Minnehaha, 4-4	35 c	Methuen, AA	24
Minnehaha, 7-8	30	Willow Brook, No. 1	24
Amoskeag, ACA	30	Portland, AAA	25
Amoskeag, A	24	York, 32-inch	25
Amoskeag, B	21	York, 30-inch	21
Amoskeag, C	19	Pacific	15
Amoskeag, D	17	Swift River	13
DENIMS.			
York Blue	25 c	Warren, AXA	22 c
Amoskeag	25	Warren, BB	20
Columbian	24	Warren, CC	17
Otis, AXA	22	Workingman's	17½
Otis, BB	20	Haymaker	14
Otis, CC	17	Boston	12½
STRIPES.			
Minnehaha, 6-3	21½c	Whittenton, A	17½c
Amoskeag, 6-3	19	Whittenton, C	13½
Amoskeag, 3-3	18	American, 6-3	13½
Uncasville, A	14	American, 3-3	12½
CARPET WARP.			
Standard white	37½c	Continental	32½c
Rockford, GGG	35	Bee Hive, colored	37½
Reaper City	34		
CARPETINGS.			
Tapestry Brussels.			
Bright's	$1.25	Higgins	$1.25
Crossleys	1.45	Roxbury	1.35
Three-Ply.			
Hartford, extra	$1.52½	Lowell	$1.40
Hartford, Imp'l	1.45	Smiths & Sanfords	1.50
Ingrains.			
Smith's tapestry	$1.25	Lowell extra	$1.20
Hartford extra	1.20	Lowell superfine	1.05
Hartford med	1.05	Common wool	70@80c
Belgrade	90	Union	50@60
Hemp.			
Common plain	22½@27c	Twilled and ex. pl'n	34c
Matting.			
English cocoa, best	85 c	China matting 4-4	30 c
American, common	55	China matting 5-4	35
American, best	75	China matting 6-4	40
Red and wh. ch'k 4-4	35	Red and wh. ch'k 6-4	45
Red and wh. ch'k 5-4	40		

TERMS:

Spool thread, grain bags, etc., 30 days, or 3 per cent off 20 days.

Domestics, cottonades, Kentucky jeans, etc., 1 per cent off 30, 2 per cent off 10 days.

Regular department goods, 4 per cent, off 60, 5 per cent. off 30, 6 per cent off 10 days.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Financial News.

NEW YORK, Jan. 28.—Money was loaned as high as 1-64 and interest, but closed easy at 4@6 per cent.

Sterling was heavy at 109½@109¾.

Gold ruled strong, advancing from 113⅞ to 114⅛, closing at 113⅞@114. Loans, 6@3 per cent for carrying, and flat for borrowing. Clearings, $56,000,000. Treasury disbursements, $77,000.

Governments quiet but strong.

State bonds dull; Tennessees strong.

Stocks are irregular, with great firmness, and an advance on Erie of 1¾ per cent, in which reports of a corner and a coming dividend on the common shares were current; and C., C. & I. C., which rose from 39½@40½, closing at the latter figure. It appears the latter road has just completed running arrangements with the Columbia and Hocking Valley Roads, which will make these roads one of the largest coal routes in the country. This is causing the advance in C., C. & I. C. The Hocking Valley being a 20 per cent dividend paying road, it is claimed this arrangement will eventually render the C., C. & I. C. also a dividend paying road. Erie rose from 65½ to 66⅞, closing at 66¼; Atlantic & Pacific rose from 36 to 38⅛, the highest point on the present upward movement. Union Pacific fell from 36 to 34⅞, closing with a partial recovery. New York Central fell from 105⅛ to 105½; Lake Shore from 95⅛ to 95⅜; Ohio from 48⅞ to 48⅛; Rock Island from 113⅛ to 112⅞; Wabash from 74⅛ to 73⅞, but the decline was mainly recovered in the late dealings. Pacific Mail rose to 73, but closed at 72⅝. The general market closed steady, with C., C. & I. C. strong.

Sterling, 109½.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.			
Coupons, '81	119⅛	Coupons, '67	116⅝
5-20s of '62	115⅜	Coupons, '68	116¾
Coupons, '64	115⅝	New 5s	115⅝
Coupons, '65	116⅜	10-40s	116⅛
Coupons, '65 (new)	115⅛	Currency 6s	114⅞
STATE BONDS.			
Missouris	93	Virginias, old	47
Tennessees, old	81	North Carolinas, old	33
Tennessees, new	81	North Carolinas, new	17
Virginias, new	50		
STOCKS.			
Canton	100	St Paul pfd	78⅞
W. U. Tel	84⅜	Wabash	73⅜
Quicksilver	43½	Wabash pfd	85
Adams Express	99⅛	Fort Wayne	92¾
Wells Fargo	85⅛	Terre Haute	10
American Express	69⅝	Terre Haute, pfd	40
United States Ex	77½	Chicago & Alton	114
Pacific Mail	72⅝	Chicago & Alton pfd	117
New York Central	105⅛	Ohio & Mississippi	48¾
Erie	66¼	C., C. & C	90
Erie pfd	79⅛	C., B. & Q	118¾
Harlem	120½	Lake Shore	95⅛
Harlem pfd	125	Indiana Central	40¼
Michigan Central	108⅝	Illinois Central	120¼
Pittsburgh	90	Union Pacific stocks	35⅛
Northwestern	82	Union Pacific bonds	85
Northwestern pfd	90⅛	Central Pacific	100⅞
Rock Island	113⅛	Del. Lack. & Western	99¼
N. J. Central	104⅛	B. H. & Erie	8⅛
St. Paul	53⅜		

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 28—11 a. m.—Flour 29s 6d@30s. Wheat, winter, 12s 2d@12s 4d; spring, 11s 6d@12s 4d; white, 12s 4d@12s 6d; club, 12s 10d@13s. Corn, 27s 9d @28s. Pork, 62s. Lard, 39s.

LONDON, Jan. 28.—Consols, 92¼@92⅜; 5-20s of '65, 92⅞; do of '67, 93; 10-40s, 93⅛; new 5s, 91; Erie, 51¼.

The rate of discount for three months bills in the open market is 1-16 below the bank rate.

FRANKFORT, Jan. 28.—Five-twenties of '62, 96⅝.

PARIS, Jan. 28.—Rentes, 54 francs 42c.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 28.—Cotton firm; middling uplands, 9⅞@10d; Orleans, 10⅛@10¼d. Sales 12,000 bales; American, 6,000 bales; for speculation and export, 2,000 bales.

Breadstuffs quiet; red winter wheat, 12s2d@12s 4d. Flour, 29s 6d. Corn 27s 9d@28s.

Beef, 88s. Cheese, 69s. Cumberland middles, 34s 6d; short ribs, 37s.

Receipts of wheat for the past three days, 6,000 qrs.; all American. Receipts of corn for the past three days, 12,000 qrs.; none American.

Yarns and fabrics at Manchester firm.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Jan. 28.—COTTON—Brisk export demand, and prices advanced; middling upland, 21½c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and heavy; receipts, 4,000 brls; superfine Western and State, $6.30@7.00; common to good extra, $7.30@7.90; good to choice, $8.00@8.50; white wheat extra, $8.50@10.75; extra Ohio, $7.45@10.65; St. Louis, $8.00@13.50. Rye flour quiet, $4.75@6.40. Corn meal quiet. Wheat dull and nothing doing; receipts, 12,000 bu; No. 2 and No. 3 spring mixed, $1.58@1.60; white State, $2.10; No. 2 Chicago, afloat, $1.70; do in store, $1.68. Rye quiet. Barley steady. Malt inactive. Corn fairly active; receipts, 25,000 bu; old Western mixed, afloat, 66½@66¾c; do in store, 64½c; new do, 65½@66½c; yellow, in store, 65½c. Oats firmer; receipts, 21,000 bu; new mixed Western, 53@54½c; black do, 51@53½c; white, 55@57c.

EGGS—Very firm; Western extra, 42c.

HAY AND HOPS—Firm and unchanged.

GROCERIES—Coffee firm; Rio, 17@19½c. Sugar quiet; fair to good refining, 9@9½c. Molasses active; New Orleans, 73@75c. Rice unchanged.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 9½c; refined, 21½c.

TURPENTINE—Firmer at 67½@68c.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet; new mess, $14.50; prime mess, $13.87½@14.00. Cut meats quiet; shoulders, 5¾c; middles lower; long clear, 7½@7¾c; short clear, 7¾c. Lard weak; No. 1 to prime steam, 8⅛@8 5-16c; kettle, 8¾c.

BUTTER—Firm; Western, 15@20c.

CHEESE—Quiet; 13@16c.

WHISKEY—Lower at 94½c.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, Jan. 28.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour in good demand at full prices. Wheat active and higher; No. 2 white Wabash, $2.05; amber Michigan, $1.80@1.81; No. 1 red, $1.82; No. 2, $1.77@1.78. Corn firm; high mixed, 38½@39c; low mixed, 38½c; yellow, 39½c. Oats quiet; Michigan, 35c.

CLOVER SEED—Firm; $5.25.

DRESSED HOGS—Nominally $5.00.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 100 brls. Wheat, 700 bu. Corn, 2,000 bu. Oats, 1,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 2,000 brls. Wheat, 2,000 bu. Corn, 4,000 bu. Oats, 3,000 bu.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, Jan. 28.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; extra white, $2.05; No. 1, $1.95; amber, $1.70@1.74. Corn steady at 42½c. Oats quiet and unchanged.

CLOVER SEED—$5.15.

DRESSED HOGS—Scarce and firm at $4.85@5.00.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 28.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet, but held firm. Wheat firm but quiet; sample lots No. 2 spring, $1.34; do No. 2 red winter, $2.05. Corn dull and unsettled; No. 2 mixed, 32½c on east track; 38@40c in elevators here. Oats dull and lower; No. 2, 29c on east track; 31½c in elevator. Barley quiet. Rye firm; little offering; No. 2, 75c.

WHISKEY—Quiet at 89½@90c.

PROVISIONS—Pork nominal; no sales. Bulk meats quiet; shoulders, 4½c; clear rib, 6½c; clear, 6¾c, all up country. Bacon quiet; only small order trade. Lard quiet; nothing doing.

HOGS—Higher at $3.85@4.25, mostly at $4.00@4.10. Receipts, 1,650.

CATTLE—Unchanged; common to choice cows and heifers, 1½@4c; fair to choice steers, 4½@6c.

MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, Jan. 28.—COTTON—In fair demand and higher, asking for good ordinary, 18c; low middling, 19½c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour scarce and firm at $6.75@10.50. Cornmeal firmer at $3.25. Corn scarce and firm at 62½@65c in store. Oats active and higher at 50c.

HAY—Active at $30.00@35.00.

BRAN—Lower at 23@24c.

BULK MEATS—Shoulders, 5½c; sides, 7½@7¾c. Lard, 8½@9½c.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Jan. 28.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady. Wheat quiet; sales, 1,400 bu No. 1 Duluth at $1.64; No. 2 Chicago at $1.50. Corn quiet; sales, 2,500 bu Western at $1.52 on track. Oats dull; small sales Western at 40c.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 28.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady at $8.25@8.50. Wheat in fair demand and higher at $1.73@1.77. Corn firm at 40@41c. Oats quiet at 30@38c. Rye quiet at 86@88c. Barley quiet at 78@85c.

OIL—Linseed, 90@92c; other oils steady.

PROVISIONS—Pork nominal at $12.75@13.00. Lard firm; steam, 7½@7¾c; kettle, 8c. Bulk meats steady; shoulders, 4½c; clear rib, 6½c; clear, 6¾c. Bacon steady; shoulders, 5⅜@5½c; clear rib, 7½c; clear, 7¾@8⅜c. Green meats firm; shoulders, 4@4½c; clear rib, 5⅜@5⅞c. Hams, 8½@9½c for 17 to 14 lbs average.

HOGS—Strong at $4.35@4.60; most sales at $4.40@4.50. Receipts, 2,100.

WHISKEY—Steady at 88c.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 28.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull, unchanged. Wheat in good demand and unchanged. Corn nominal; mixed Western, 61c. Oats dull; mixed Western, 43@45c; white, 46@47c. Rye quiet, 95c@$1.00.

PROVISIONS—Firm. Pork, $14.00. Bulk meats quiet; nothing offering. Bacon in good demand and scarce; shoulders, 6@6½c; rib sides, 7½@8c; clear rib, 8@8½c. Hams, 12½@15c. Lard, 8½, held at 8¾c.

BUTTER—Western more active; choice roll, 25@26c.

WHISKEY—Quiet, at 95c.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, Jan. 28.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat firm; No. 2 Milwaukee, $1.75. Corn dull, 60c. Barley firm; Bay of Quinte, $1.08.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 28.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; No. 1, $1.32; No. 2, $1.25¼. Oats in fair demand and higher; No. 2, 27c. Corn in fair demand but lower; No. 2, 38½c. Rye steady; No. 1, 70c. Barley firm; No. 2, 88c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,000 brls; wheat, 31,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 7,000 brls; wheat, none.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 28.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm; choice brands higher. Wheat dull and inactive. Corn and oats quiet and unchanged.

PETROLEUM—Refined firmer and tending higher; car lots, 18½@19c; trade lots, 19½@20c.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 28.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour very firm, and in good demand at previous quotations.

PROVISIONS—In good demand and firm; mess pork, $13.00. Bacon shoulders, 5½c; clear rib, 7⅜@7½c; clear, 7⅞@8c; sugar-cured hams, 12½@13c, all packed. Bulk shoulders, 4½c; clear rib, 6½c; clear, 6¾c loose, ⅛c more packed. Lard, 8@8½c.

WHISKEY—Steady at 88@89c.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 28.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and steady; superfine, $5.75; extra, $7.00; Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Indiana, $8.00@9.00. Wheat weak and unchanged. Rye, 87c. Corn firmer for good, dull for inferior; new yellow, 58@59c; white, 67c. Oats dull; white, 49@52c; mixed, 46@47c.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 14½@15c; refined, 21c.

WHISKEY—Firm; 95c.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A New Departure in Medicine.

It is difficult to induce the medical profession to abandon the old grooves in which it has travelled for centuries. Purgation, venesection, opiumization and blisteration are its team of venerable hobbies, and it does not like to harness up the new four-in-hand of invigoration, regulation, purification and renovation, and take a new departure. Advanced practitioners, however, who are not wedded to old dogmas, admit that in Hostetter's Stomach Bitters we possess, so to speak, a counter-charm to the malign influences that produce various diseased conditions. They do not deny that in cases of general debility, in nervous complaints, and in all disturbances of the liver, the bowels, and the digestive organs, this powerful and wholesome vegetable remedy effects extraordinary cures. The public rendered this verdict many years ago, and the enlightened members of the profession acquiesce in it. Better late than never.

FURNITURE.

AND YET

A Few Days! The slaughter will be unabated! We shall continue until Feb. 1, 1873, the Great CLOSING-OUT SALE of

FURNITURE!

Preparatory to closing our Retail business. Profit sacrificed to expediency. Absolutely without reserve.

WEBER FURNITURE COMPANY

220 Wabash-av.

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MONEY CANNOT BUY IT!

For Sight is Priceless!!

But the Diamond Spectacles will Preserve It

TRADE MARK

If you value your eyesight use these perfect Lenses, ground from minute crystal pebbles, melted together, and derive their name, "Diamond," on account of their Hardness and Brilliancy. They will last many years without change, and are warranted superior to all others in use. Manufactured by

J. E. SPENCER & CO., Opticians, New York.

CAUTION—None genuine unless stamped with our trade mark.

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ANY Business that Bankers do on terms that *safe* Bankers do it

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Domestic Bankers.

SAVINGS BANK.

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THE UNION TRUST CO.

Savings Bank

135 South Clark-st., N. E. cor. Madison, Chicago, Ill.
Incorporated Jan. 5, 1857.

Capital, $125,000; Surplus, $32,000; Authorized Capital, $500,000.

Office Hours—From 9 a. m. to 4 p. m., and Monday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8.

Interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum, will be paid on all deposits of one dollar or more, for each full calendar month.

No notice required for drawing money.

PAINTINGS.

WORKS OF ART.

88 FIFTH-AV., NEW YORK.

Mr. SAMUEL P. AVERY would respectfully call the attention of lovers of art who may visit New York, to his new collection of Paintings, the largest and most valuable he has ever brought together, being wholly composed of entirely fresh works, of choice subjects, convenient sizes, by popular artists (as well as young and rising ones), and all at moderate prices.

The exhibition (constantly added to) embraces the following names: Bouguereau, Cabanel, Merle, Meyer von Bremen, Schreyer, Willems, Paul Delaroche, Gerome, Baugniet, B. C. Koek Koek, Frere, Achenbach, Preyer, Verboeckhoven, Escosura, Coomans, Hubner, Rousseau, Couture, Koller, Dupré, Boulanger, Plassan, Haveman, Lagye, Courbet, Zamacois, Berenger, Vibert, Alfred Stevens, Eastman Johnson, S. R. Gifford, Geo. H. Boughton, William T. Richards, and many others.

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Partner Wanted

In a Wholesale Grocery House, Chicago. Long established and fine trade. A good business man, with $30,000 to $50,000 cash capital, can find an opportunity seldom met with. Call on, or address, with references, JOHN TURNBULL, Esq., Manager of Tappan, McKillop & Co.'s Mercantile Agency.

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For Chicago and vicinity, an experienced canvasser for subscriptions and advertisements for a first-class New York Daily Commercial Journal. A liberal arrangement made with an acceptable party. Address, with references, JOURNAL, New York Post Office, Box 3,906.

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NEW HAMS! NEW HAMS!

We are now prepared to supply the trade with our well-known "Reynolds" brand of

CHOICE SUGAR-CURED HAMS,

Tender, sweet, and appetizing. Only need a trial to prove their superior qualities.

REYNOLDS & ELY,
Peoria, Ill.

N. B.—The brand is on every ham.

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PILES.

ANY CASE OF PILES—Internal itching, blind, or bleeding—cured in a few days, by a new, painless, and wonderful remedy. No surgical operation, and no medicine to take. Cures warranted. Patients treated at a distance. Call, or address DR. JORDAN,
181 East Harrison-st., Chicago.

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THE GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY

GREAT SALE

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329 West Madison-st.

UNRESERVED SACRIFICE OF FIRST-CLASS

Dry Goods.

Colored Dress Silks, 25 per cent below cost.
Wide Colored Gros Grains, $3.50 quality for $2.00.
Dark Fancy Silks for 60 cts. per yard.
Gray Stripe Spring Silks for 80 cts., worth $1.25.
Bl'k All-Silk Gros Grains for $1.00 per yard.
Handsome Lyons Bl'k Gros Grains for $1.50 per yard.
$2.25 quality Guinet's Bl'k Gros Grain for $1.75.
$3.00, $4.00, $5.00 and $6.50 qualities Rich Lyons Black Gros Grains reduced one-fourth.
75 cent Japanese Silks for 40 cts.
Bl'k Alpacas from 25 cts. upward, all reduced.
Satteens, Cashmeres, Merinos, and Empress Cloths at great reductions.
Irish and Lyons Poplins, Pongees, and other Silk and Wool Fabrics at a sacrifice.
The centre tables will contain assorted lots of Dress Goods at 18 3-4 and 25 cents; half price.
White Cotton and Wool Domett Flannels, 17 cents.
Heavy White Shaker Flannels, 25 and 35 cents.
Bargains in Waterproof Cloths.
Cassimeres, for men's and boys' wear, 65, 75, and $1.00.

BARGAINS IN LINEN GOODS.

Heavy Bleached Linen Damasks, 50 cts. up.
Unbleached Table Linens, from 25 cts. up.
Fine Damask Table Linens reduced one-third.
Special bargains in Linen Towels at 12 1-2, 15 and 20 cts.
Good Crashes, 7 1-2 to 10 cts.
Good Russia Crashes, slightly wet, 10 cts.
11-4 Heavy White Quilts at $1.00.
Marseilles Quilts at $1.00.
Ladies' Patent Merino Hose, 15 cts., the greatest bargain ever offered.
Ladies' Merino Vests, 50 cents each.
Gents' Hosiery and Underwear, very cheap.
Ladies' Ribbed Merino Hose, 10 cts.
All Cottons and Sheetings below wholesale cost.
Heavy Double Wool Shawls, $2.75, half price.
Paisley Shawls at half price.
Cloak Velvets at reductions of $6.00 and $7.00 per yard.
Gloves, Ribbons, Ties, and Laces greatly reduced.
Hamburg Edgings at half price.

FAST-FREIGHT LINE.

Through Bills of Lading from Europe

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO.'S

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J. W. DOANE & CO.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Erroneous Idea About Paying State and County Taxes for 1871.

Many tax-payers who have not paid their STATE AND COUNTY TAXES FOR 1871, have formed a wrong opinion by the announcement in the daily papers that the Legislature had just passed an act extending the time for the payment of taxes, without stating to which year's State and County taxes the act referred to applies. The law just passed extends the time to Township Collectors for making their final settlement with the County Collector for taxes of 1872, from the 1st day of February to the 10th day of March, but it does not extend the time for payment of State and County taxes for 1871 an hour.

The delinquent lists for State and County taxes for 1871 have been filed by the several Township Collectors with the County Collector as the law directs, and the delinquent tax list was published in the Evening Post on the 4th of this month.

Application for judgment against the property on which the State and County taxes for 1871 remain unpaid will be made on the 3rd of next month.

All delinquents had better see to it and pay their taxes for 1871 at once. I publish this for the information of those most interested, so that if any one finds a judgment against his lots, or a tax sale, he cannot have the plea of ignorance.

J. S. RUMSEY, County Collector.

$5,000 TO BE GIVEN AWAY.

The Louisville Courier-Journal.

NATIONAL in its aims and reputation, and one of the brightest, spiciest, newsiest, and most readable papers on this continent. Daily, $12 a year; Sunday paper, $2; Weekly, $2 singly, or $1.50 in clubs. $5,000 in valuable presents will be distributed by lot on July 1, to subscribers to WEEKLY. Circulars, with full particulars, and specimen copies, sent gratis on application. Address

COURIER-JOURNAL COMPANY,
Louisville, Ky.

LAMAR INSURANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

In pursuance of a decree of the Superior Court of Cook County, entered on the 15th day of January, 1873, the undersigned, Receiver of the said corporation, has levied and made an assessment of twenty dollars per share on all the stock of said Company, payable [illegible] in cash, and the balance subject to future call, if needed.

Stockholders will please pay the amount at once to GEORGE CHANDLER, Receiver,
Room 12, Central Union Block.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, Dec. 24, 1872.

Notice is hereby given to all persons who may have claims against the Scandinavian National Bank of Chicago, Ill., that they are called upon to present the same, and to make legal proof thereof, to Joel D. Harvey, Receiver at the office of said Bank, at Chicago, Ill.

JOHN JAY KNOX,
Comptroller of the Currency.

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

MONETARY.

TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 28.

In some quarters, and for some classes of loans, the local money market is a little easier, but it is not general. Trade is dull, products do not move, and in nearly all departments of mercantile business, except the grocery trade, merchants are having a hard time, and but few of them are able to meet their paper at maturity. Of those who have obligations falling due in bank, the majority are asking for a little more time. In the aggregate the deposits of the banks are much lower than on the 1st of January, while the pressure for accommodation has largely increased the loans of the banks since that time. There is considerable money coming here from the East to loan, but it is mainly restricted to loans on Government bonds and similar collaterals, of which there are very few in this market. The immediate cause of the tightness of the money market here is the severity of the weather, which has a very depressing effect upon trade generally, besides blocking up many of the railroads, and thus aggravating the transportation question.

In the open market money is to be had at 10 per cent on gilt-edged collaterals, and the very best commercial paper sells at 1½ per cent per month. The banks are accommodating the majority of their regular customers, but not all, and are refusing to take any outside paper at all.

Exchange is a little securer and the price is a little firmer, with sales between banks at 75c per $1,000 discount.

STATE-OWNERSHIP OF RAILROADS.

In their recent annual report, the Railroad Commissioners of Massachusetts refer to the fact that the volume of Western products seeking an outlet to foreign countries through Boston has increased so much that the freight earnings of the east and west roads in Massachusetts has increased in far greater ratio than their passenger earnings. In view of the growing importance of the Western trade, the Commissioners recommend the State-ownership of one or more of these lines, in order that they may be kept clear from alliances and combinations tending to check or divert that trade to other points upon the coast. The Boston papers also claim that it is of the highest importance, not only to that city but to the whole State, that the State should own such a line, and manage it upon an independent as well as economical basis, so as to prevent extortionate charges or unnatural fluctuations in the freight market, as well as injurious discriminations against the traffic which centres at that point upon the seaboard. The opportunity for the State to take such a commanding position, in which it will be able to protect and encourage its own commerce, without injury to its private capital invested in railroad enterprises, is presented in the impending consolidation of the various lines, which will hereafter constitute the most direct route to the West *via* the Hoosac Tunnel. The State already owns the most important link in that chain of communication; and instead of giving up the key to this gateway of her commerce, she is in duty bound to step in between the parties who are seeking to gain possession of it, and insist upon holding in her own hands a controlling interest in the entire line from Boston harbor to her western boundary.

The fact that the Erie and New York Central Railroads are about to water their stocks from $10,000,000 to $15,000,000 each, to increase their carrying capacity by double tracks and third rails, is correctly viewed in Boston as a device to make the West pay, in dividends on the increased stock, for all the relief it will get in the way of increased facilities for the transportation of her products to the sea. These roads, when completed, will still be in the hands of corporations, whose first object will still be to drive all competitors out of the field, and, when their monopoly is secured, to advance the cost of freight to a point where it will leave the Western producer the merest pittance that will suffice to keep him alive, but in perpetual thraldom to the railroad magnates who will still hold the West in bondage as now. The idea of the Massachusetts Commissioners that the State should own at least one line of railroad, to be operated as a competitor in the interest of the public and as a check to the rapacity of corporations, is one that deserves the consideration of the people of the West.

It seems probable that the transportation question will finally come to one of two alternatives, viz.: that the Western States must own a line of road to the Atlantic seaboard, or else that all railroad companies shall be obliged by law to permit independent rolling-stock companies to run trains over their roads at an established rate of toll per car per mile.

A CLIQUE WITH WORLD-WIDE SCHEMES.

Of all the cliques that are now exercising so potent an influence in the financial and commercial affairs of this country none is making such enormous strides in power, and none has such stupendous projects as that which is represented by Thomas A. Scott and his associates. The Pennsylvania Railroad and the Pennsylvania Company with its immense ramification of railroads controlled either by leases or ownership of a majority of stock, and in fact but the small part already realized, of plans that are literally world-wide in their extent. This association of individuals are among the prime movers in the establishment of the new West India Company that have just purchased the Peninsula and port of Samana, and propose to build there a city of their own, independent of all nations. On behalf of this association, General Rosecrans is in the City of Mexico, working (backed by their influence) for a subsidy from the Mexican Government of $8,000 per mile in money, besides a grant of land, for building one railroad from the City of Mexico to some point on the Pacific coast, and another from the City of Mexico northward through the entire length of the Mexican Republic to connect with the Texas Pacific. In addition to these projects is the grand Pacific steamship scheme of the same association. In the furtherance of this they have organized a lobby to work in Congress for an annual subsidy of $500,000 for carrying the United States mails to China and Japan. They propose to build a large number of American-built iron screw-steamers, and to run a line of steamers from San Diego to China, and another to the Sandwich Islands and Australia. General A. E. Burnside is the manager, under Mr. Scott, of this Pacific steamship scheme, and it is understood, on what seems to be good authority, that this Company intends purchasing stock enough to control, or, by direct negotiation, to absorb, the Pacific Mail Steamship Company. If this association carry out all the parts of their stupendous plans,—their Pacific Railroad, their Mexican railroads, their independent city and port of Samana, and their Pacific steamship scheme,—there can scarcely be a doubt that eventually all these will be consolidated into one company, more powerful and with a farther reaching influence upon the commerce of the world than the famous East India Company, whose wealth and power is equal to that of many of the second-rate maritime nations of Europe.

THE INCREASING PRODUCT OF SILVER.

It is scarcely ten years since the product of silver in the United States was considered as worthy of estimation in our annual product of the precious metals. But now nearly one-third of the $62,000,000 to $63,000,000 annual product of precious metals in the United States is silver. The recent discoveries and constantly increasing production of the silver mines of Utah and the Lake Superior region, and the probability that the completion of the Texas Pacific Railroad within two years will open a country in Arizona and the Northern States of Mexico that will exceed, in its production of silver, any that is now the scene of mining operations, shows the probability that within four or five years the aggregate product of silver alone will exceed the present product of all the precious metals on the continent. During the month of December, 1872, the United States Assay Office, in New York City, received over $700,000, against $420,000 in November. The December business in silver was the largest on record for any month since the establishment of the New York office,—about twenty years since. The office in that city has a constantly increasing business in the refining of silver bars, a very considerable portion of which come from Chicago, which is fast becoming the principal point east of Nevada for the reduction of silver ores, and the amount of silver bullion produced in this city in 1873 will probably be over $8,000,000, or over one-third of the entire silver product of the United States. The present relative values of the two precious metals are a fraction less than 16 of silver to 1 of gold, but the enormous increase of the stock and production of silver during the next year or two, together with the demonetization of silver by Germany, and possibly also by Holland, will probably result in considerable reduction of its value, and it is not improbable that the value of our silver coins may be so reduced in a few years as to bring silver fractional coins of the United States enough below gold to be on a par with greenbacks, and thus make a partial resumption of specie payments.

LOCAL STOCK AND BOND MARKET.

Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Kean quote as follows this afternoon:

	Buying.	Selling.
5-20s of '62	115	115⅛
5-20s of '64	115	115⅛
5-20s of '65	115	115⅝
5-20s of '65, Jan. and July, ex. int.	116	116⅛
5-20s of '67, Jan. and July, ex. int.	115	115¼
5-20s of '68, Jan. and July, ex. int.	116⅛	116⅜
10-40s	116⅛	116¼
U. S. 5s (new issue)	114¾	115
Northern Pacific Gold 7-30s	114⅝	114⅝
Chicago City 7s	....	100 & int.
Cook County 7s	....	99½ & int.
Illinois, County and Township 10s	....	99½ & int.
Sterling Exchange (large drafts)	....	95@97½
Gold Exchange	....	109½-110½
Gold and Gold Coupons	....	114
	113⅞	114

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record on Tuesday, Jan. 28:

CITY PROPERTY.

West Erie st, bet Robey and Lincoln sts, s f, Lots 42 and 43, dated Jan. 27; consideration, $2,000.

West Erie st, bet Robey and Lincoln sts, s f, 48x121½ feet, dated Oct. 26, 1872; consideration, $1,800.

E ½ of Lot 22, in Block 13, of s e ¼ Sec. 20, 39, 14, dated Jan. 27; consideration, $1,625.

Southport av, 75 ft s of Webster av, w f, 25x124 ft, dated Jan. 4; consideration, $850.

Same as the above, dated Jan. 21; consideration, $900.

Sedgwick st, bet Wendell and Hobbie sts, w f, 24x122 1-10 feet, dated Dec. 13, 1872; consideration, $1,800.

Lot 46 of Seavern's w part of Lot 5, in Block 25, Sec. 29, 39, 14, dated Jan. 27; consideration, $500.

Lot 47, in same, dated Jan. 22; consideration, $500.

Jackson st, bet Wabash av and Michigan av, n f, 81x160 ft, dated Jan. 27; consideration, $70,000.

Coolidge st, bet Laflin st and Ashland av, n f, 24 ft to alley, dated Jan 28; consideration, $1,500.

Ruble st, n of Canalport av, w f, 25 ft to alley, with improvements, dated Jan. 28; consideration, $1,000.

Lot 33, in Block 13, of s e ¼ Sec. 20, 39, 14, dated Jan. 14; consideration, $1,100.

Sub-Lots 3 to 5, and n 50 ft of Sub-Lot 2 of Lot 90, in Ellis' East Addition, dated Jan. 1; consideration, $42,000.

Cypress st, bet Birch and Taylor sts, w f, Lot 20, dated Sept. 10, 1872; consideration, $300.

Lot 35, in Block 33, Sec 19, 39, 14, dated Jan. 20; consideration, $750.

Lot 43 in same, dated Jan. 20; consideration, $750.

Lot 34 in same, dated Jan. 20; consideration, $750.

Lot 36 in same, dated Jan. 20; consideration, $750.

Lot 40, in Block 33, in Sec 19, 39, 14, dated Jan. 20; consideration, $750.

Lot 41 in same, dated Jan. 20; consideration, $750.

O'Brien st, e of and near Union st, n f, 24 ft to alley, dated Jan. 28; consideration, $2,000.

Lot 46 in Sub-Block 2, of n ½ of Block 26, in Sec 33, 39, 14, dated Dec. 19, 1872; consideration, $600.

Rumsey st, bet Emily and Jane sts, e f, 25x125 ft, dated Feb. 12, 1872; consideration, $800.

Washington st, between Clark and Dearborn sts, s f, 40x80 ft, dated Dec. 12, 1872; consideration, $50,000. The parties are the estate of Alexander to David Sears, of Boston.

Bushnell st, w of and near Hanover st, n f, 18½x125 ft, dated July 26, 1872; consideration, $1,000.

Lot 41, in Stinson's s ½ of Block 49, Sec 19, 39, 14, dated Jan. 27; consideration, $800.

Lot 42, in same, dated Jan. 25; consideration, $800.

Second st, bet Bickerdike and Armour sts, n f, 25 ft to alley, dated Jan. 7; consideration, $1,400.

Lot 11, in s ½ of Block 46, in w ½ of Sec. 21, 39, 14, dated Dec. 9, 1872; consideration, $1,200.

W ½ n ½ s ½ of e ½ of Lot 19, in Block 2, Sheffield's Addition, dated Jan. 27; consideration, $1,200.

Chicago av, bet Wood and Paulina sts, n f, 25x120¼ ft, with buildings, dated Jan. 27; consideration, $1,875.

McGregor st, bet Buddan st and Wentworth av, n f, 25 ft to alley, dated Jan. 28; consideration, $615.

Lot 9, in Block 5 of Queenton's Subdivision, in Block 16, Sheffield's Addition, with buildings, dated Jan. 28; consideration, $1,300.

Wentworth av, s w cor of Alexander st, e f, 23x100 ft, dated Jan. 28; consideration, $2,000.

Twenty-sixth st, bet Buddan st and Shurtleff av, s f, 50 ft to alley; dated Jan. 25; consideration, $3,000.

Lot 5, in Givins & Gilbert's s 2-5 of Lot 11, in Honore & Bradley's w ½ of n e ¼ Sec 14, 39, 13, dated Jan. 27; consideration, $450.

West Monroe st, 428 ft w of California av, n f, 25x124 ft, dated June 20; consideration, $1,000.

West Taylor st, 238 ft e of Western av, n f, 25x150 ft, dated Jan. 25; consideration, $850.

West Lake st, 75 ft w of Seymour st, s f, 25 ft, dated Jan. 15; consideration, $1,600.

Howard st, 116 ft w of Loomis st, s f, 25x124 ft, dated Jan. 9; consideration, $950.

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS.

The premises No. 28 Seminary av, dated Nov. 1, 1872; consideration, $10,000.

Same as the above, dated Jan. 18; consideration, $10,000.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lots 13 to 20 in Block 1 of Shimp's w ½ s e ¼ of s e ¼ Sec. 9, 38, 14, dated, Jan. 27; consideration, $9,600.

Twelve lots in same, dated Jan. 27; consideration, $9,600.

Five lots in same, dated Jan. 27; consideration, $4,000.

Lots 3, 6, and 7, in Block 5 of same, dated Jan. 27; consideration, $2,400.

Lots 9 to 20 in Block 5 of same, dated Jan. 27; consideration, $9,600.

Lots 1 to 6 and 32 to 37 in Block 3 of north 5 chains of s e ¼ Sec. 4, 38, 14, dated Dec. 9, 1871; consideration, $16,000.

Madison av, between Fifty-sixth and Fifty-seventh sts, e f, 50 feet, dated Jan. 1; consideration, $2,500.

Lots 45 to 48 in Sauerbry & Grus' Block 28, in Sec. 16, 38, 14, dated July 18, 1872; consideration, $960.

COMMERCIAL.

TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 28.

The following were the receipts and shipments of produce at this point during the past twenty-four hours, and for the corresponding date one year ago:

	RECEIPTS. 1873.	RECEIPTS. 1872.	SHIPMENTS. 1873.	SHIPMENTS. 1872.
Flour, brls	9,679	2,380	2,196	1,877
Wheat, bu	22,360	3,155	3,198	1,409
Corn, bu	92,130	87,280	430	12,400
Oats, bu	39,660	18,630	2,084	46,445
Rye, bu	4,290	2,540	....	11,159
Barley, bu	13,450	3,025	....	800
Grass Seed, lbs	75,278	155,969	1,278	1,592
Flax Seed, lbs	4,360	....	44,660	94,972
Broom Corn, lbs	62,710	5,700	7,935	....
Cured Meats, lbs	149,600	52,360	1038,865	10,000
Beef, brls	50	68	52	824,204
Pork, brls	....	1,048	10	400
Lard, lbs	60,760	161,540	314,750	170
Tallow, lbs	48,633	32,330	61,860	199,065
Butter, lbs	38,771	27,305	11,970	....
Dressed Hogs, No	5,713	2,389	1,324	3,109
Live Hogs, No	22,413	5,630	4,582	1,870
Cattle, No	2,603	2,436	1,176	898
Sheep, No	1,069	809	179	736
Hides, lbs	266,942	72,460	187,462	....
Highwines, brls	415	358	487	107,077
Wool, lbs	177,679	24,680	15,960	209
Potatoes, bu	2,290	....	....	31,470
Lumber, m ft	262	839	194	....
Shingles, m	296	310	172	393
Lath, m	....	....	8	66
Salt, brls	346	280	1,317	5
				1,495

Withdrawn from store yesterday, for city consumption: 2,030 bu wheat, 1,008 bu corn, 297 bu oats, 1,120 bu rye, 1,532 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning, up to 10 o'clock: 97 cars wheat, 174½ cars corn, 30 cars oats, 12½ cars rye, 29 cars barley. Total, 345 cars, or 137,000 bu.

The leading produce markets were rather more active to-day than yesterday, though there was not much doing in any department. The markets were generally steady, with little change in prices, except in wheat. The fine weather promises to facilitate the produce movement, both towards our city and away from it; and receipts were on the increase to-day; but the shipping process still drags, owing to the large accumulation of freight which has been ordered forward from one to several days past.

There was more talk to-day of the prospects of a war between England and Russia, and a slight advance was effected in wheat, early, on the strength of the warlike news this morning. But there were very few who seemed willing to admit that a fight is more than barely possible, and advices from other points indicate that commercial men generally do not attach much importance to the reported facts. The general opinion seemed to be that England cannot afford to go to war with Russia; and hence, the range of prices was not materially affected by the news.

The dry goods market was without a new feature. Dulness still prevails in all departments, and values remain without decided change. Groceries were in better request than for a few days past, but the general market was far from being active, the demand still being chiefly confined to small parcels, to complete assortments. Prices were again quoted firm, with the single exception of sugars, in which there were signs of weakness. The canned goods trade was fairly active, if estimated by the amount of orders, though the inclemency of the weather prevented shipments. Prices were firm save for peaches. Butter continues in good request both on local and outside account, and the feeling evinced by holders was one of triumph. Choice dairy continues in light supply, and bids fair to command better prices by and by. Cheese was again quoted firm, with an upward tendency. Coal remains steady at former quotations. In the hay, hides, and leather markets there were no new developments. Oils met with a moderate demand, and the general market was firm; carbon at 23c; extra lard at 72c; linseed at 88@93c, and turpentine at 75c. The tobacco, pig iron, paper stock, and wood markets were without noticeable change.

Trade at the lumber yards continues light, but prices are steady at the quotations. Iron, the metals, nails, etc., were in moderate request, and steady. The wool and broom corn markets were without perceptible change. Manufacturers are purchasing in small quantities only for immediate consumption. Hops are quiet, and firm. Timothy seed was in very fair demand to-day, and firm at $3.30@3.60. Clover was in moderate request. The inquiry for chickens and turkeys continues good, and prices are quite strong, owing to scarcity. Eggs were in demand, and firm. Potatoes and green fruits were quiet to-day, the cold weather interfering with the trade. Cooperage was unchanged.

Highwines were inactive and dull at yesterday's quotations. Holders asked 88½c, while there were some bids of 87½c and 88c per gallon. There were no orders on the market.

Dressed hogs were in fair demand but a shade easier, in sympathy with the decline reported on lives. Heavy weights sold at $4.55@4.60 per 100 lbs, chiefly at the inside. Light weights were firm at $4.85, with a few choice selling at $4.90. The market closed steady. Sales were reported of 130 head at $4.90; 479 at $4.85; 120 at $4.75; 649 at $4.60; 1,156 at $4.55; 4 at $4.50; 139, dividing on 200 lbs, at $4.55@4.90; 96 do at $4.55@4.80; 95 do at $4.55@4.75. Total, 2,868 head.

Provisions were more active and quite irregular. A decline in the price of live hogs tended to make all descriptions of product weak, except green hams, which were strong and in demand at ⅛@¼c advance all round. Hams weighing 18 lbs are now taken freely at 7⅞c, whereas it was hard to sell them at any price a month ago. Other meats were generally ⅛c lower. Pork and lard were weak, but averaged only about 5c lower on the more deferred options, while for delivery this month or next, pork declined fully 15c per brl, and lard 10c per 100 lbs. Deliveries on the option of seller February will be in order on Saturday next, and some to whom pork and lard are going on that day were anxious to place the property and buy for March. The great stringency of the money market, and the immense piles of stuff now here, that must be carried by somebody, aided the weakness, which enabled several holders of orders to fill in for shipment at prices below the previous views of holders. The market closed at the following range of prices: Mess pork, cash or seller January $11.80@11.85; do seller February, $11.80@11.85; do seller March, $12.20@12.25; do seller April, $12.45@12.50; prime mess, $11.00; extra prime, $9.00@9.25. Lard, cash, or seller January, $7.25@7.30; do seller February, $7.25@7.30; do seller March, $7.55@7.57½; do seller April, $7.70@7.75. Green hams at 8¼@8⅝c for 16-lb averages, and 8c for 17-lb averages. Sweet pickled hams 1@1¼c above the price of green. Green shoulders, 3⅝c; dorough sides, 5⅛@5¼c; do short ribs, 5⅛@5⅜c; do short clear, 5⅝@5⅜c; dry salted meats quotable at 3⅞@4c for shoulders; 5⅞@6c for short ribs, and 6⅛c for short clear. Boxed shoulders, seller February, quoted at 4⅛c. English meats for delivery in February, 6c for Cumberlands; 6⅛@6⅛c for short ribs or long clear; 6⅜@6⅛c for short clear; 8⅛@9c for long cut hams. Bacon is quoted at 5⅛c for shoulders, 7⅜c for clear ribs, 7⅝c for short clear, all packed. Mess beef, $8.50@9.00; extra mess do, $9.50@10.00; beef hams, $27.00@28.00. City tallow, 7⅛@7⅜c; grease quotable at 5⅛@6⅛c. Sales were reported of 500 brls mess pork, seller February, at $11.85; 750 brls do seller March at $12.25; 2,000 brls do seller April at $12.50; 500 tcs lard, seller February, at $7.37½; 1,550 tcs do at $7.30; 1,500 tcs do at $7.25; 250 tcs do seller March at $7.60; 1,500 tcs do at $7.55; 500 tcs do, seller April (last evening) at $7.75; 200 boxes Cumberlands, seller last half February, at 6c; 250 boxes short ribs, seller last half February, at 6⅛c; 60,000 lbs green short ribs at 5⅝c; 60,000 lbs green shoulders at 3⅝c; 60,000 lbs green short clear at 5⅛c; 250 boxes short clear, seller last half February at 6⅛c; 100 tcs sweet pickled hams (14 lbs) at 10c; 200 tcs do (16 lbs) at 9⅛c; 2,000 pcs green hams (14 lbs) at 9c; 20,000 lbs do (16 lbs) at 8⅛c; 11,000 pcs do at 8⅛c; 260,000 lbs, and 5,500 pcs do (18 lbs) at 7⅞c; 60,000 lbs do (20 lbs) at 7c.

Flour was less active, but firm. There were very few orders on hand, as shippers are unable to forward purchases if they should make them. But stocks are light, and hence holders have little to offer, while New York is quoted firm, and there is but little supply coming forward or promised from the country. Sales were reported of 50 brls white winter extras (St. Louis Best) at $10.75; 100 brls do on private terms; 300 brls spring extras (Orientals) at $7.00; 100 brls do (White Trump) at $6.90; 100 brls do at $6.99; 50 brls do (Harvest Home) at $6.87½; 200 brls do at $6.56; 68 brls at $5.25; 500 brls do on private terms; 100 brls rye on private terms; 60 brls buckwheat (Jackman's) at $7.25. Total, 1,628 brls. Also, 40 tons bran at $12.00 on track; 1 car corn meal at $11.50 on track. The following is the list of prices:

Fair to choice white winter extras	$ 7.50	@10.12½
Red winter extras	6.50	@ 7.50
Good to choice spring extras	6.00	@ 7.00
Low to medium	5.25	@ 5.75
Good to fancy Minnesota	6.75	@ 8.00
Spring superfines	3.25	@ 5.00
Rye flour	4.60	@ 4.90
Buckwheat flour	6.87½	@ 7.50
Bran	12.00	@
Middlings	12.00	@16.00

Wheat was rather more active, but chiefly before the regular session, and averaged ⅛@¼c higher than yesterday. Receipts were rather more liberal; but the fear of a war between Russia and England made a few of the shorts nervous, and they rushed in to fill, one man buying about 100,000 bu before 10 o'clock, causing an advance of 1¼c on seller March above the closing price of last evening, to which the option for next month only partially responded. But the bull movement did not last long, as sellers were numerous, and there was no encouragement from other markets beyond that couched in the phrase, "steady, quiet." Seller March was the principal option dealt in; it opened at $1.27¼, advanced to $1.28⅜, and declined to $1.27¾ at the close. Seller February sold at $1.25@1.25⅜, and seller the month at $1.24⅛@1.25, both closing at the inside. No. 1 spring was nominal at $1.32@1.33; No. 2 spring closed at $1.24¾; No. 3 do at $1.11½, and rejected do at 99c. The demand for car lots of any kind was unusually light, and the bulk of the cash transfers were on the basis of seller the month to fill options. Cash sales were reported of 9,200 bu No. 2 spring at $1.25; 25,000 bu do at $1.24¾; 55,800 bu do at $1.24¾; 1,600 bu No. 3 spring at $1.12; 7,200 bu do at $1.11½; 8,800 bu do at $1.11½; 2,800 bu do at $1.11¼; 1,200 bu rejected spring at 99½c; 400 bu do at 98½c. Total, 112,000 bu.

Corn was rather more active than yesterday, owing to liberal offerings, which caused a further decline of ⅛@¼c per bu, though reported firm in New York. There was no demand except from the short interest, and the market again assumed that blue aspect which it wore chronically for several weeks, and only lost two or three days ago. Receipts were again on the increase, and receivers look for more liberal supplies from the country, now that the roads are clear. Seller February opened at 30⅝c, and declined to 30½c at the close. Seller the month, or cash No. 2, sold at 30⅜@30½c; seller March at 31¼@31½c; seller April at 32@32¼c; seller May at 36⅛@36½c, and seller June at 37¼c, all closing dull at the inside prices of the session. Cash sales were reported of 10,000 bu No. 2 at 30½c; 14,800 bu do at 30 7-16c; 68,600 bu do at 30⅜c; 5,600 bu rejected at 27½c. Total, 99,000 bu.

Oats were rather more active for future delivery, with almost nothing doing for cash lots, the market being a shade firmer under a better demand, and news of stronger tone in New York, which made offerings light. Cash No. 2 sold sparingly at 25⅝c, but was generally held at 25⅝@25⅞c. Seller February sold at 25⅝@25⅞c, seller March at 26⅛@26⅜c, seller April at 26½@27c, and seller May at 30c. Cash sales were restricted to 4,200 bu No. 2 at 25⅝c, and 2,400 bu rejected at 22⅝c.

Rye was quiet and steady at yesterday's range, under light offerings and a rather limited demand. Cash sales were reported of 800 bu No. 2 at 68½c; 400 bu do at 68¼c, and 2,000 bu do at 68c. Total, 3,200 bu.

Barley was in fair demand, and firm at the inside quotations of yesterday, which were freely paid for all the car lots offered, except on receipts in the Rock Island. No. 2 sold at 79c, and No. 3 at 65c, both in ordinary houses. Rejected was 2c higher. Seller February sold at 78½@79c; and seller March at 80@81c. Cash sales were reported of 400 bu No. 2 (A., D. & Co.) at 85c; 3,600 bu do at 79c; 3,600 bu No. 3 at 65c; 800 bu rejected at 57½c; 2,000 bu do at 57c; 400 bu by sample at $1.00; 400 bu do at 97c; 400 bu do at 90c; 2,000 bu at 85c; 800 bu do at 80c; 1,200 bu do at 75c; 400 bu do at 62½c; all on track; 400 bu do at 85c, delivered. Total, 16,400 bu.

The following is the official report of grain in store in this city on the evening of Saturday last, and at corresponding dates:

WHEAT.	Jan. 25, '73.	Jan. 18, '73.	Jan. 27, '72.
No. 1 amber	....	....	....
No. 2 amber	....	....	1,230
No. 1 red	....	....	....
No. 2 red	....	....	200
No. 3 winter	1,261	1,635	1,860
Rejected winter	....	....	4,690
No. 1 spring	3,620	3,425	33,252
No. 2 spring	1,054,368	992,771	1,431,201
No. 3 spring	323,959	321,258	69,391
No. 1 hard spring	2,400	5,030	7,290
No. 2 hard spring	7,106	7,106	36,583
Rejected spring	50,307	50,034	30,291
No grade spring	358	431	1,269
Total	1,443,379	1,379,690	1,580,962
CORN.			
Yellow	28,201	16,981	....
No. 1	80,421	71,533	43,182
No. 2	2,913,490	2,548,746	76,179
Rejected	96,938	69,342	4,679,141
No. 2 kiln dried	3,533	3,533	119,333
Rejected kiln dried	....	....	....
No grade	361	....	1,839
New No. 2	....	....	....
Total	3,122,944	2,710,135	4,919,674
OATS.			
No. 1	2,964	3,264	7,592
No. 2	1,046,964	934,325	908,063
Rejected	74,390	63,784	74,689
No grade	579	....	1,116
Total	1,104,897	1,026,373	991,460
RYE.			
No. 1	5,885	5,495	54,597
No. 2	240,991	229,396	229,320
Rejected	1,225	2,152	7,866
Total	248,101	237,043	291,783
BARLEY.			
No. 2	249,532	237,511	452,438
No. 3	58,438	51,406	118,260
Rejected	16,553	13,023	8,766
No grade	....	....	....
Total	324,523	301,940	579,464

Total, 6,243,844 bu. These figures show an increase during the past week of 63,639 bu wheat; 412,809 bu corn; 78,524 bu oats; 11,058 bu rye; and 22,583 bu barley. Total increase, 588,663 bu.

PRODUCE STATISTICS.

The New York *Produce Exchange Weekly* contains the following:

The visible supply of grain, including the stocks in granary at the principal points of accumulation, at lake and seaboard ports, in transit by rail, and frozen in on the New York canals, Jan. 18, 1873, and the comparative stocks at the other undermentioned periods, were as follows:

	1873. Jan. 18.	1873. Jan. 11.	1872. Jan. 20.	1871. Jan. 12.
Wheat, bu	5,757,210	5,687,820	10,966,172	10,241,574
Corn, bu	9,223,809	9,352,318	9,418,248	2,788,183
Oats, bu	3,667,027	3,686,879	6,638,775	3,245,892
Barley, bu	1,811,992	2,255,635	2,105,523	2,649,288
Total	20,460,058	20,982,652	29,128,718	18,924,908

There were in transit for the United Kingdom on the 4th inst., exclusive of steamer shipments from America and the Black Sea ports, 421 cargoes of wheat and 69 cargoes of corn, against 300 cargoes of wheat and 45 cargoes of corn at the corresponding date in 1872, and 503 cargoes of wheat and 100 cargoes of corn at the corresponding date in 1871. The cargoes of wheat in transit Jan. 4, '73, comprised 155 from the Pacific Coast, averaging 48,000 bu each, equal to 7,440,000 bu, and 266 cargoes from other parts of the world, averaging about 24,000 bu each, equal to 6,384,000 bu, making a grand total of wheat in transit for U. K. Jan. 4, '73, of 13,824,000 bu.

The exports of flour and grain from Russia from Jan. 1 to Oct. 1, 9 months:

	1871.	1872.
Flour, tschwerts	248,672	689,456
Wheat, bu	49,344,060	42,652,966
Maize, bu	2,761,846	2,232,697
Oats, bu	26,680,362	6,112,184
Barley, bu	4,797,139	3,358,448
Rye, bu	18,414,319	13,614,474
Peas, bu	614,736	259,337
Other grain, bu	748,717	495,485
Total, bu	103,341,272	69,725,241

The exports of wheat from Russia in nine months, including flour, were equal to 51,136,092 bu in 1871, against 47,783,702 bu wheat in 1872. There is only one month's exports in the above from the crop of 1872.

Comparative exports of cereals from the Russian ports of the Azov Sea, Taganrog, and Rostoff for five years; in Tschetwerts of 5.9520-100,000 bu each:

	1872.	1871.	1870.	1869.	1868.
Wheat, Tsch.	1,221,122	2,790,895	3,037,235	2,387,767	2,299,354
Rye, Tsch.	117,000	383,298	348,416	163,484	456,623
Barley, Tsch.	161,257	375,380	639,852	274,812	290,982
Oats, Tsch.	1,750	133,835	191,408	19,383	1,485
Total, Tsch.	1,501,129	3,682,230	4,213,881	2,843,336	3,047,453

Imports of flour and grain into Liverpool for four years, ended Dec. 31:

	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.
Flour, brls, 196 lbs	654,327	378,613	350,635	182,789
Flour, sks, 280 lbs	308,573	252,663	265,540	432,011
Oatmeal, loads	124,276	114,410	130,981	165,960
Wheat, qrs	2,647,223	2,299,155	2,573,085	2,493,390
Corn, qrs	908,124	924,922	1,225,555	1,598,477
Oats, qrs	183,348	121,376	195,894	165,774
Barley, qrs	63,616	21,223	64,423	32,778
Peas, qrs	21,970	68,706	338,584	84,063
Beans, qrs	176,164	194,956	338,704	133,093
Malt, qrs	6,496	4,276	4,278	5,459

And in 1872, 852 qrs rye and 295 brls Indian corn-meal.

Exports of provisions from New York from Nov. 1 to Jan. 21, inclusive, for four years:

	1872-73.	1871-72.	1870-71.	1869-70.
Pork, brls	35,055	24,785	30,561	15,862
Beef, brls, tcs	25,494	30,213	39,239	18,093
Lard, lbs	43,902,141	44,920,294	17,640,478	5,414,786
Bacon, lbs	58,916,257	44,078,962	15,030,182	9,019,561
Butter, lbs	990,404	1,357,003	884,639	221,463
Cheese, lbs	6,998,055	6,228,640	8,993,925	4,949,346
Tallow, lbs	9,610,100	13,693,851	4,468,292	6,599,992

Receipts of flour and grain at seaboard ports for the week ended Jan. 18, 1873:

At	Flour, brls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.	Bar., bu.	Rye, bu.
New York	44,449	90,180	116,300	140,530	23,500	375
Boston	28,429	400	53,800	59,562	17,505	200
*Portland	7,330	15,000	10,000	2,500	3,000	....
Montreal	3,500	....	....	....	9.0	....
Philad'lphia	17,329	72,400	55,200	84,700	30,800	....
Baltimore	14,301	8,000	77,500	30,000	....	....
N. Orleans	17,855	....	94,176	16,895	....	600
Total	131,054	186,330	407,015	334,185	75,705	1,075
Prev. w'k	114,228	246,948	360,019	355,666	101,114	1,775
W'k Jan. 4	78,149	135,935	204,375	226,773	100,713	1,775
Cr. w'k '72	142,079	111,365	841,178	237,290	95,593	2,960

*Estimated.

Comparative stocks of flour and grain in Liverpool Dec. 31, 1872, for five years, as reported by Messrs. Baxter, Steedman & Coats:

	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.
Flour, brls	26,114	186,135	100,878	82,949	36,114
Flour, sks	20,027	45,398	20,879	41,154	23,206
Wheat, qrs	185,306	816,784	363,304	513,481	381,370
Corn, qrs	40,409	96,490	53,966	152,497	332,775
Oats, qrs	18,746	7,070	10,939	15,315	8,654
Barley, qrs	1,615	7,506	1,601	6,458	6,889
Peas, qrs	2,520	2,320	8,310	8,458	18,168
Beans, qrs	28,189	3,752	7,086	53,101	22,364
Oatmeal, l'ds	12,088	11,710	14,931	12,012	5,157

The average weekly consumption of wheat at Liverpool for the four months ended Dec. 31, 1872, is estimated at 53,500 qrs.

Stock of flour and grain in London, Eng., Dec. 31:

	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.
Flour, brls	....	108,700	115,860	141,910
Flour, sks	318,000*	100,846	104,092	109,595
Wheat, qrs	485,954	370,200	508,635	309,985
Corn, qrs	51,146	71,327	15,066	118,800
Oats, qrs	397,339	598,066	481,976	395,820
Barley, qrs	54,550	37,312	40,036	56,094
Rye, qrs	385	1,209	3,742	973
Peas, qrs	7,523	25,523	3,780	11,157
Beans, qrs	12,134	9,312	6,331	12,986
Total, qrs	1,016,831	1,112,949	1,068,566	906,815

*Cwts.

CALIFORNIA.

In its annual review of the trade and commerce of San Francisco, the footings of which we published a day or two ago, the *Commercial Herald* says:

The totals show a gain of 100 per cent over the years 1868, 1869, and 1870, and of 40 per cent over 1871. Our maritime commerce has notably increased, the gain with England being over $1,400,000; with Japan, $3,300,000; China, $1,200,000; France, $700,000; Java, $300,000; Australasia, $1,200,000. Trade with Brazil, Belgium, Peru, etc., shows a slight decline. Our heaviest importations were from China, reaching over $10,000,000; from Japan, $7,180,000; England, $5,100,000. The largest quantity of free goods was received from China, as raw silk, cotton, silk-worm eggs, etc., etc., are on the free list. Imports from Japan include $3,500,000 in treasure, sent here by the Japanese Government to be converted into gold bars and returned whence it came. The largest amount of dutiable goods arrived from England, and the next largest from China.

We have imported as follows: Of sugar to the value of $4,000,000; silk, $4,431,000; teas, $3,282,167; coffee, $1,585,000; rice, $1,468,000; wool, $800,000; wines, $314,000; and chemicals of different varieties, $220,000. The amount brought in foreign bottoms was valued at $9,738,811; by cars, etc., $8,755; and in American bottoms, $29,957,188, of which the greater part was done by the steamship line to Japan and China. Another very valuable auxiliary to our maritime commerce is the steamship line to Australia.

The amount of freight sent overland in 1872 was 65,283,903 pounds against 64,305,045 pounds in 1871. The proportions forwarded from San Francisco show no material change. From San Jose the increase was 260,000 pounds; Stockton, 40,000 pounds; and Marysville, 1,600,000 pounds, of which 1,410,000 pounds were wheat. Sacramento shows a decrease of 1,100,000 pounds. Although our importations in 1872 were on a largely increased scale, our market is by no means clogged with foreign merchandise. Stocks are not in a surfeited condition, which goes to show a very great extension in the field of consumption, while it strongly indicates that our population is increasing quite rapidly, and our interior trade has undergone large expansion.

We take this occasion to compare our wheat crop with those of the more prosperous wheat-raising States of the West. The yield in 1871 in Indiana was 19,381,000 bushels, and for Illinois, 24,471,100 bushels, which were the two largest, and their crops for 1872 were confessedly smaller, while the California crop for 1872 is not less than 25,000,000 bushels, and estimated by some authorities at 30,000,000 bushels, which places this State at the head of the list.

THE TRADE OF GREAT BRITAIN.

The London *News* of the 8th makes the following brief review:

The Board of Trade returns for 1872 contain the record of quite the greatest year of English commerce. Our aggregate foreign trade amounted in that year, in round numbers, to £610,000,000, an excess of fifty millions upon the total of the previous year, and of one hundred millions upon the total of 1870. We have thus been doing a great stroke of business, and though a part of the increase is only apparent on account of the rise in prices, there is, nevertheless, a large enough real increase of transactions to make us more than fairly satisfied with our commercial progress. Our shipping trade especially has largely increased. Last year the entries and clearances "with cargoes" from and to foreign countries amounted to $7,147,000 tons, the corresponding figures in 1871 being 35,502,000 tons, and in the year previous 31,623,000 tons. There is thus evidence of a large increase in our transactions, so that the above increase in the totals of our trade is certainly more than nominal. It is interesting to look at the chief heads of our commerce—what we send to foreign countries, and what we take from them in return. Cotton still continues to hold its pre-eminence as our chief article of export. Our whole exports last year amounted to £256,000,000, and of this the share of cotton yarn and manufactures was £80,128,000, or very nearly one-third. Next on the list comes our export of woollen yarn and manufactures, which amounted to £38,493,000, or more than one-seventh of our entire export trade. Our exports of iron and steel are nearly as important, amounting to £36,060,000, and if we included machinery, amounting to £8,885,000, would come next to cotton. The next considerable item is that of coal, which stands for £10,443,000, rather a larger item than usual on account of the rise in price.

Such are the principal constituents of our export trade. Turning to the imports, which amounted altogether to £353,000,000, we find that the principal things we get are provisions, the raw materials for our textile manufactures, and certain articles of luxury for the masses. Cotton is the principal article, the value of our import in 1872 amounting to £53,617,000. Next comes wheat, of which we took last year £26,046,000 worth from abroad; but we also took £8,163,000 in "living animals," £8,696,000 in Indian corn, £3,473,000 in rice, and £1,654,000 in potatoes, making a total of £47,000,000, so that if we included provisions as one item it would form nearly as large a part of our import trade as cotton. Our principal other articles of import are sugar, £21,467,000; tea, £12,987,000; coffee, £5,295,000; wine, £7,721,000, all articles of general consumption; and we also imported in 1872 wool to the value of £18,057,000 and timber to the value of £12,743,000. Such, in brief, has been the nature of our dealings with the foreigner in the year just ended, the whole figures showing very plainly how close and vital is our foreign trade to the comfort and happiness of our people. We pay for the necessaries of life and the articles of luxury most commonly consumed with the products of our mines and factories, and of our textile industries; and we also import, as the raw material of the latter, a much smaller value than we send away in return. The international exchange is of a profitable kind for us, as all international trade should be, and we may take for granted that other nations, in sending us what we so much want, are equally satisfied with their returns.

LATEST.

In the afternoon wheat was dull but a shade firmer. No. 2 spring sold at $1.25⅛@1.25¼ seller February, and $1.27⅞@1.28 seller March, both closing at the inside. Corn was quiet at 30¼@30⅜c seller the month, and 30½@30⅝c seller February. Other grain and provisions were neglected.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 28.

ALCOHOL—Was in moderate request at $1.77@1.83 for 94 per cent proof.

BROOM CORN—This market remains the same as for several weeks past. Eastern manufacturers are buying small quantities of the better grades for their immediate wants. The market is abundantly supplied with inferior corn, and it is very dull. The supply of the better grades is only moderate. We quote: No. 1 hurl, 6@6½c per lb; No. 1 stalk braid, 5@5½c; No. 2 do, 4@4½c; No. 3 do, 3@3½c; inside green, 3½c; do red tip, 3@4c; do pale and red, 2@2½c.

BUTTER—The past week has developed few new features, and none of interest, in connection with this market. So far as good to choice dairy butter is concerned, fair activity has prevailed throughout, and the daily arrivals were readily absorbed at full prices, or at 22@25c. Occasionally a higher figure was obtained for something very nice, but it must be a really fine article that commands any advance on the quotations. There is also a fair inquiry for low grades for shipment to New York and Boston, but the liberal supply of such in store operates to keep prices easy. We repeat our list: Good to choice roll, 17@21c; strictly choice dairy packed, 22@26c; medium to good, 17@20c; inferior to common, 7@15c.

BAGGING—There is rather more inquiry for grain bags, as the season advances, and burlaps and gunnies also seem to be moving a little more freely, but the general market is still lacking in activity and prices remain without important change. Firmness prevails in all departments of the market, and the tendency, if anything, is to advance. We quote: Stark, 36½c; Ludlow, 35c; Lewistown, 34c; American, 32½c; Amoskeag, 32½c; Otter Creek, 33½c; burlap bags, 4 and 5 bu, 20@22½c; gunnies, single, 18@19c; do, double, 29c; wool sacks, 68@70c.

BEANS—Were in moderate request. Prices were without essential change, as follows: Navies at $2.50@2.65; fair to prime, $2.00@2.40; common to medium, $1.50@2.00.

BUILDING MATERIALS—Are very quiet and remain without quotable change: Stucco $2.50@2.75; New York stucco, casting, $4.00; superfine do, $4.00@4.50; Rosendale cement, $3.25@3.50; Utica cement, per brl $2.00; Louisville cement, $2.00; Akron cement, 2.00; marble dust, $3.25@3.50; lime, in bulk, $1.00; lime (brls) $1.25@1.50 per brl; white sand, per brl, $2.75@3.00; plastering hair, per bu, 40@50c; fire brick, per 1,000, $40.00@90.00; building brick (common), $10.50@15.00; country brick, $10.50@11.00; Woodstock pressed range at $25.00@40.00; St. Louis hydraulic pressed, $45.00, del.; Milwaukee, $33.00, del.; Racine, $30.00, del.; Hinsdale, $25.00, del.; fire clay, per brl, $4.00@5.00. The following is the list of prices per box of 50 feet for domestic window glass, from which a reduction of 40 and 5 per cent is made by dealers.

	First quality.	Double strength.
6x 8 to 7x 9	$ 5.75	$ 8.00
7x10 to 8x10	6.50	9.00
8x11 to 10x13	7.00	9.50
8x14 to 10x15	7.50	11.00
10x14 to 12x18	8.00	13.00
14x16 to 16x20	8.50	15.00
14x22 to 16x24	9.00	17.00
18x22 to 18x30	10.50	18.50
20x23 to 24x30	12.00	20.00
26x28 to 24x36	13.00	22.00
26x34 to 26x40	14.00	24.00
28x38 to 28x44	15.00	26.00
28x46 to 30x48	16.00	27.00
30x50 to 32x52		28.00
32x54 to 34x56		32.00
34x58 to 34x60		34.00
36x60 to 40x60		38.00
		40.00

CANNED GOODS AND PICKLES—A fair movement is now witnessed in this class of goods, and the market is working firmer. If we except peaches there is no surplus of any article in the list, while of some descriptions there is a short supply. Below are the quotations:

CANNED GOODS.

Peaches, 2 lb	$1.85@	2.00
Peaches, 3 lb	2.85@	3.20
Pears, 2 lb	2.00@	2.25
Plums, damsons, 2 lb	2.00@	2.25
Plums, green gages, 2 lb	2.00@	2.25
Quinces, 2 lb	2.75@	3.00
Strawberries, 2 lb	2.75@	3.00
Raspberries	2.60@	2.75
Blackberries, 2 lb	2.50@	2.75
Gooseberries, 2 lb	2.00@	2.25
Tomatoes, 2 lb	2.00@	2.25
Tomatoes, 3 lb	2.15@	2.25
Corn, Elgin	2.50@	2.70
Corn, Benton Harbor	2.80@	3.00
Corn, Yarmouth	2.65@	3.00
Peas, 2 lb, pod	2.80@	3.00
Peas, 2 lb, soaked	3.15@	3.50
Lima beans, 2 lb	1.60@	1.70
Succotash, 2 lb	2.60@	2.75
Lobster, 2 lb	2.35@	2.50
Lobster, 1 lb	3.40@	3.60
Oysters, 2 lb	2.40@	2.50
Oysters, 1 lb	1.30@	1.50

PICKLES.

Small, brls, 2,200 per pkg	$10.50@	11.50
Small, ½ brls, 1,100 per pkg	6.00@	6.50
Medium, brls, 1,200 per pkg	8.50@	9.50
Medium, ½ brls, 600 per pkg	5.25@	5.75
Large, brls, 600 per pkg	7.50@	8.50
Large, ½ brls, 300 per pkg	4.75@	5.25
In 10 gall. kegs, per keg	3.75@	4.25
In 5 gall. kegs, per keg	2.75@	3.25
Chow Chow (Harvey) qts	5.75@	6.25
Chow Chow (Harvey) pts	3.00@	3.50
Chow Chow (C. & B.), qts	6.50@	7.00
Chow Chow (C. & B.) pts	3.75@	4.00

CHEESE—The advance of 1c in New York, caused by the increased export demand, has imparted a firmer tone to the market here, and the best goods are being held at a shade higher prices. There is also some increase in the demand, but there is still a chance for improvement in this respect, and until trade becomes more active it is not probable that prices will advance very materially. We quote: New York factory, 13½@14½c; Ohio, factory, 11@13c; Western factory, 11@13c.

COAL—There has been a steady, fair demand for coal during the past week, and the market remains firm at the quoted prices. Stocks of anthracite coal are extremely light, and some dealers are now receiving supplies by rail. Following are the prices current: Lehigh, lump, $12.50@13.00; Lehigh prepared, $12.50@13.00; Lackawanna, $12.00; Erie, $10.50@11.00; Briar Hill, $10.50@11.00; Walnut Hill, $10.50; Blossburg, $10.00; Cherry Mine, $10.00; Hocking Valley, $10.00@10.50; Cannel coal, $10.00; Indiana block, $9.50; Minonk, $8.00; Wilmington, $7.00.

COOPERAGE—Packers' goods met with a fair inquiry, and were steady at yesterday's prices. We continue to quote: Pork barrels, $1.25@1.30; lard tierces, $1.70@1.75; whiskey barrels, $2.00@2.25; flour barrels, 50@55c; rough staves, $18.00@20.00; whiskey barrel staves, $22.00@25.00 per m; bucked staves, $27.00@31.00; flour staves, $8.50@9.50; circle flour headings, 7@8c ℔ set; flour hoop poles, $14.00@15.00 ℔ m; pork and tierce poles, $30.00@35.00 ℔ m. Sales include 325 pork barrels at $1.30; 1 car do at $1.25; 500 lard tierces at $1.75; 1 car do at $1.70.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS—Were in moderate demand. We note a decline in assafœtida, owing to the abatement of the horse disease in the country. Iodine and potassium are also lower, in sympathy with the Eastern and English markets. We now quote:

Acid, citric, lb	$ 1.55	@	1.60
Acid, oxalic, lb	33	@	35
Acid, tartaric, powdered, lb	65	@	70
Ammonia, carb., lb	25	@	30
Assafœtida, lb	50	@	75
Axle-grease, Bidwell's, doz	1.50	@	1.55
Beans, Torqua, lb	1.30	@	1.35
Borax, ref., lb	36	@	40
Blue-vitroil, lb	15	@	18
Bromo-chloralum, pts., doz			4.00
Corrosive sublimate	1.35	@	1.40
Cream tartar, pure, lb	45	@	50
Cochineal, Hond., lb	90	@	1.00
Chloroform, lb	1.40	@	1.50
Glycerine, 1lb bulk, lb	35	@	40
Gum Arabic, picked	50	@	70
Gum Arabic, sorts	28	@	30
Gum camphor, lb	40	@	45
Gum opium, lb	8.50	@	8.75
Gum shellac, lb	58	@	63
Glue, white, lb	35	@	40
Iodine, lb	10.50	@	11.00
Lye, conc, case	8.25	@	
Morphia, sulph., oz	5.50	@	5.75
Oil, bergamot, Sand., lb			6.50
Oil, castor, gal	1.25	@	1.50
Oil, lemon, Sanderson's			6.50
Potassa, chlor., lb	60	@	65
Potassium, cyan, fused, lb	85	@	
Potassium, iod., lb	7.00	@	7.50
Potash, Babbitt's, case	2.00	@	
Quinine, sulph., oz	2.60	@	2.65
Red precip., lb	1.50	@	1.60
Root Ipecac, powd., lb	2.00	@	2.25
Root rhei, E. I., powd., lb	1.50	@	1.75
Sal epsom, lb	4½	@	6
Silver, nit., cryst., oz	1.10	@	1.15
Soap, castile, gen., lb	14	@	
Sulphur, lb	5	@	

EGGS—Were in moderate request and firm, owing to moderate offerings. We quote fresh at 30@34c; pickled at 23@27c. Sales include 300 doz at 34c; 500 doz at 33c; 200 doz and 10 cases at 30@32c; 500 doz pickled at 27c; 10 cases do at 26c; 400 doz at 25c; 2 cases at 24c.

FEATHERS—Were in moderate demand. The receipts have been quite liberal this last week, as compared with the one preceding, and stocks, although not large, are ample for present wants. Prices remain steady as quoted below: Prime live geese at 65@68c from first hands; jobbing prices, 70@73c for assorted feathers; mixed feathers quotable at 25@55c; chicken 6@8c.

FISH—In this department of trade there are no important changes to note. Business continues to improve, and is now reported good for the season. Firmness is still a prominent feature of the market, and the following quotations are fully sustained: No. 1 whitefish, $5.50@5.75; No. 2 do, $5.25@5.50; No 1 trout, $5.00@5.25; No. 1 shore mackerel, $11.00@11.25; No. 1 bay, $8.50@8.75; No. 2 bay mackerel, $7.00@7.25; No. 1 shore kits, $1.85@1.90; bank codfish, $5.50@5.75; George's codfish, $6.50@6.75; box herring, No. 1, 31@33c; box herring, scaled, 42@45c; Columbia River salmon, new, half-brls, $10.00@10.25.

FRUITS AND NUTS—A quiet feeling still prevails in this market, and the quoted prices are only indifferently sustained. There is, perhaps, more inquiry for apples and peaches, but, aside from these, there is no perceptible improvement in the demand. Following are the quotations: Dates, 9@9½c; figs, 15@16c; figs, box, 17@18c; Turkey prunes, 9½@10c; raisins, $2.45@2.55; blackberries, new, 10½@11c; raspberries, 43@45c; pitted cherries, 25@28c; peaches, pared, 21@24c; peaches, halves, 6½@7c; do mixed, 5½@6c; Zante currants, 8½@9c; do 1871, 7@7½c; apples, Southern, new, 5@5½c; do Western, 5½@6c; Michigan, 6½@7½c. NUTS—Filberts, 14@15c; almonds, Terragona, 21@22c; English walnuts, 15@16c; Naples walnuts, 21@22c; Brazils, 13@14c; pecans, 11@12½c; African peanuts, 6½@7c; Wilmington peanuts, 7@8c; Tennessee peanuts, 7@8c.

FURS—Continue to meet with a fair inquiry. The receipts are rather light. We quote Illinois and Iowa furs as follows: Extra otter, $8.00; No. 1 do, $6.00; No. 2 do, $4.00; No. 3 do, $2.00@3.00; No. 4 do, 50c; extra fisher, $10.00; No. 1 do, $8.00; No. 2 do, $5.00; No. 3 do, $3.00; No. 4 do, $1.00; extra marten, $4.00@5.00; No 1 do, $3.00; No. 2 do, $2.00; No. 3 do, $1.00; No. 4 do, 25c; extra mink, $2.50@3.00; No. 1 do, $1.50@2.00; No. 2 do, 75c@$1.00; No. 3 do, 40c; No. 4 do, 10c; cross fox, $1.60@3.00; red do, 25c@$1.50; grey do, 10@75c; kit do, 10@30c; silver do, $10.00@40.00; timber wolf, 50c@$3.00; prairie do, 25c@$1.00; wolverine, $1.60@3.00; lynx, 75c@$2.00; wild cat, 10@35c; skunk, 10@75c; badger, 10@50c; bear, $2.00@10.00; muskrat, fall, 10@16c; winter, do, 17@20c; kitten, 5@6c; opossum, 5@16c; do cased, 20c; raccoon, 5@60c; deer skin, raw, per lb, 20@35c; do dressed, 75c@$1.50; beaver, ℔ lb, $1.00@1.75.

GAME—Was in moderate request. Prairie chickens and quail are quotable steady. Venison is in large supply and dull, quotable at 5@7c for carcasses. We note sales of 60 doz prairie chickens at $3.12½; 20 doz quail at $1.15; 5 venison carcasses at 5c.

GREEN FRUITS—Were quiet and steady. The weather is too cold to make deliveries with safety. We continue to quote: Apples at $2.50@4.00 per brl from store; cranberries (cultivated) at $10.00@12.00 per brl; wild do at $7.00@8.00; California pears at $4.00@4.50; lemons at $5.00@7.00 per box; Valencia oranges, $10.00@12.00 per case; do per box, $6.00; Louisiana do, $12.00 per brl; Malaga grapes, $7.00@8.00 per keg.

GROCERIES—In comparison with any of the half dozen preceding weeks, the volume of business transacted in this department during the week under review exhibits a respectable increase, notwithstanding the unfavorable character of the weather, and the continued stringency in the money market. In values there have been few important changes. Coffees, rice, candles, syrups, and in fact nearly all articles in the list have been firmly held at last week's quotations. Raw sugars have eased off a ⅛c, and refined grades have also ruled weak, though at present the market seems to be working a little firmer. Stocks are ample, and all orders are being promptly filled. We quote:

BI-CARB. SODA—7¼@8¼c.

COFFEES—Mocha, 30@31c; O. G. Java, 26@27c; Java, No. 2, 24½@25c; fancy Rio, 23½@24½c; choice do, 23¼@23½c; prime Rio, 23@23½c; good do, 22¼@21½c; common do, 20½@21c; Singapore, 23½@23¾c; Costa Rica, fancy, 24½@24¾c; do, prime, 23½@23¾c; Maricaibo, 23@23½c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 20½@21c; Stearine, full weight, 15½@16½c; do short weight, 14½@15c.

RICE—Patna, 8½@8¾c; Rangoon, 7¼@8c; Carolina, 9@9¼c; Louisiana, 7½@8½c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 14@14½c; crushed, powdered, and granulated, 13@13½c; A, standard, 12¾@12⅞c; do No. 2, 12½@12⅝c; B, 12@12½c; extra C, 11¾@12c; C, No. 2, 11½@11¾c; yellow C, 11@11½c; choice brown, 10¾@11c; prime do, 10¼@10½c; fair do, 10@10½c; choice molasses sugar, 10½@10¾c; fair do, 9@9¾c; New Orleans sugar, choice, 10½@11c; do prime, 10@10½c; do fair, 9¼@10c; do common, 8¾@9¼c.

SYRUPS—Diamond drips, $1.35@1.40; silver drips extra fine, 73@75c; good sugar-house syrup, 45@48c; extra do, 50@55c; New Orleans molasses, choice, 75@80c; do prime, 70@75c; do common, 60@65c; Porto Rico molasses, choice, 55@60c; common molasses, 30@40c.

SALERATUS—Common to best, 8@10c.

SPICES—Allspice, 17@18c; cloves, 28@30c; cassia, 40@42c; pepper, 22½@23½c; nutmegs, $1.20@1.25; ginger, pure, 28@30c; do No. 1, 20@25c; do No. 2, 15@20c.

SOAPS—French mottled, 6½@8½c; German mottled, 7½@7¾c; Golden West, 6@6½c; White Lily, 6½@6¾c; White Rose, 6½@6¾c; brown Windsor, 4½@6½c; palm, 6@6½c; Savon Imperial, 6½@6¾c.

STARCH—Gloss, 9½@10c; corn, 9@11c; laundry, 6@7c; common, 5½@6c.

HAY—The past week may be classed among the quietest of the season, sales having been almost wholly restricted to meeting the wants of local consumers. The lack of transportation facilities checks the outward movement, and under anything like liberal receipts lower prices must have prevailed. Owing to last week's snow-storm, the supply has been light and prices have been well sustained. Wholesale dealers are paying the following,—cars to contain 18,000 lbs or over: ON TRACK—Timothy, beater pressed, $15.00@17.00; timothy, loose pressed, $15.00@16.00; prairie pressed, $10.00@11.00. ON WAGON—Timothy, loose, $15.00@16.00; prairie, loose, $9.50@10.50. For delivery of pressed, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—Continued activity characterizes this market, and a firm feeling still prevails. Thus far receipts have not been in excess of the demand, the daily arrivals being readily disposed of at the quoted prices. We repeat our list as follows: Green butchers', 7c; green salted, cured, heavy, 11c; do light, 12c; part cured, 9½@10c; green frozen, 9@9½c; green calf, 17@17½c; green city veal kip, prime, 14c; dry salted, 16@17c; dry kip, 22c; dry calf, 25c; dry flint, 19@20c; deacons, 50@65c; damaged, 7½@8c; all other damaged stock, two-thirds price; branded, 10 per cent off.

HONEY—Was quiet and unchanged. Strictly prime comb is very scarce, but there is a fair amount of other grades offering. Prices range as follows: Choice white comb at 25@30c; medium grades at 18@22c; inferior and strained honey at 12½@16c.

HOPS—Brewers are buying in small quantities only for immediate consumption. Domestic hops remain firm at the quotations. The supply of foreign is rather light, and they are quiet, as most brewers prefer the American. English hops have declined a trifle in New York, owing to large importations of inferior grades, but this market is not materially affected thereby. We again quote: Western at 42@50c; fair to good, 35@40c; common to medium, 25@30c; Eastern, 42@52c; English, 40@50c; Belgian, 45@50c.

IRON AND STEEL—Were in moderate demand and firm at the annexed scale of prices:

Flat iron	4	8-10@ 5		rates
Heavy bands	5	8-10@ 5	8-10	rates
Light bands	5	@ 6	2-10	rates
Hoops	5	5-10@ 6	5-10	rates
Rounds and square	5	@ 5	8-10	rates
Shafting iron	5	6-10@ 5	8-10	rates
Ovals	5	6-10@ 5	8-10	rates
Half oval and half rounds	5	6-10@ 5	8-10	rates
Horse-shoe iron	5	5-10@ 7		rates
Sheet iron, No. 24	6½	@ 7¼		rates
Plate iron	7	@ 7½		rates
Russia iron		20c		℔ lb
Russia iron, No. 1 stained		18c		℔ lb
Norway nail rods	9	@10c		℔ lb
German plow steel	11½	@12c		℔ lb
English cast plow steel	12	@12½c		℔ lb
American tool steel	17	@18c		℔ lb
Chrome tool steel	18	@20		rates
English tool steel	21	@22		rates
English spring steel	11½	@12½c		℔ lb

LEATHER—The past week has been a fairly active one in this department of trade. In addition to a good demand from local and interior dealers, numerous large orders have been placed by manufacturers, and the present condition of the market seems satisfactory, so far as our jobbers are concerned. Prices are strong both for imported and domestic stock. We quote:

HEMLOCK.

City harness	$ 39@	41
Country harness	36@	38
Line, city, ℔ lb	41@	43
Kip, ℔ lb	90@	1.10
Kip, veals	80@	1.15
City upper, No. 1, ℔ ft	28@	30
City upper, No. 2, ℔ ft	25@	27
Country upper, No. 1	25@	27
Collar, ℔ ft	20@	23
Calf, city	1.20@	1.40
Calf, country	1.10@	1.25
Rough upper, light	35@	38
Rough upper, heavy	32@	35
Rough upper, damaged	27@	30
Buffalo slaughter sole, best	35@	37
Buffalo slaughter sole, No. 1	33@	35
"B. A." sole	30@	32

OAK.

Calf	1.25@	1.45
Kip, No. 1, medium	85@	1.10
Kip, No. 2, heavy	75@	80
Harness	40@	45
French calf, Jodot	65.00@	100.00
French calf, Lemoine	60.00@	130.00
French calf, 24 to 26 lbs	1.80@	2.35
French calf, 26 to 30 lbs	1.75@	2.25
French calf, 30 to 36 lbs	1.65@	2.15
French kip, 50 to 100 lbs	1.00@	1.50

LUMBER—Trade at the yards is very quiet, but dealers are confident that the demand will improve as soon as the weather becomes settled. Prices are steady at the following range:

First clear	
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	$52.00@55.00
Third clear, 1 inch	47.00@50.00
Third clear, thick	38.00@40.00
First and second clear flooring, together, rough	48.00@45.00
First and second clear siding, together	40.00@42.00
Common siding	23.00@24.00
Common flooring, dressed, first	29.00@32.00
Common flooring, dressed, second	27.00@30.00
Wagon-box boards, selected, 16 inches and upward	30.00@33.00
A stock boards	35.00@40.00
B stock boards	27.00@30.00
Common boards	23.00@30.00
Joist, scantling, small timber, etc., 16 feet and under	15.00@17.00
Fencing	15.00@16.00
Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	15.00@16.00
Pickets, square	18.00@24.00
Pickets, flat	15.00@16.00
Cedar posts, split	12.00@15.00
Cedar posts, round	16.00@18.00
Lath	20.00@22.00
No. 1 sawed shingles	3.75@4.00
A or Star	3.50@2.00
	3.50@4.00

Three dollars per car to be added when transferred, which charge follows the shingles.

Thickness—Five shingles to be two inches in thickness.

Length—Sixteen inches.

HARDWOOD.

Oak (dry)	$25.00@40.00
Black walnut	25.00@80.00
Maple	25.00@30.00
Ash (dry)	15.00@35.00
Butternut	30.00@40.00
Counter tops (select)	25.00@60.00
Flooring, 6-in. grooved and matched	1.00@1.50
Axles	75.00
Wagon poles (each)	60@ 75
Hickory	55@ 60
Box boards	50.00@75.00
Common	35.00@40.00
Clear	30.00@35.00
Culls	30.00@35.00
	12.00@14.00

The *Daily Register* gives the following estimate of the lumber in the Williamsport, Pa., market, Jan. 1, 1873, also for the corresponding date one year ago:

	1873.	1872.
Pine	187,407,638	78,715,883
Hemlock	10,737,440	2,835,500
Lath	45,120,700	13,387,600
Pickets	3,776,250	2,570,705

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—Were quiet and unchanged. We continue to quote:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $14.00; do, 12x12, $14.50; do, 14x20, $15.00; do, roofing, IC, $13.50.

PIG TIN—Large, 40c; small, 41c; bar, 42c.

SHEET ZINC—Full casks, 10½c; half casks, 11c; less quantity, 11½c; slab, 9c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 7½c rates.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 45c; braziers, over 12 lbs 47c; tinned copper, 43c.

WIRE—2 to 5, 8c; 6, 8, and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 11½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 14c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 15 per cent discount; fence wire, 8c.

NAILS—The inquiry continues light and rates are steady as follows: 10d, per keg, $5.50 rates; 8d, do, $5.75; 6d, do, $6.00; 4d, do, $6.25; 3d, do, $7.00; 3d do, fine, $8.25; 2d do, $8.75; clinch, $7.75.

NAVAL STORES—Were quiet and steady. We continue to quote:

Manilla rope, ℔ lb	$ 18	@	19
Sisal rope, ℔ lb	16	@	17
Hemp sash cord, ℔ lb	20	@	22
Marline, ℔ lb	20	@	22
Tarred rope, ℔ lb	20	@	23
Oakum, ℔ bale	17	@	19
Pitch, ℔ brl	5.00	@	5.25
Tar, ℔ brl	6.00	@	7.00
	6.00	@	7.00

NAILS—Were in light demand. Rates are without variation, as follows: 10d, per keg, $5.50 rates; 8d, do, $5.75; 6d, do, $6.00; 4d, do, $6.25; 3d, do, $7.00; 3d, do, fine, $8.25; 2d, do, $8.75; clinch, $7.75.

OILS—The oil trade is improving, in point of activity, and the general market exhibits a better, firmer tone. Early in the week carbon was unsettled, and declined 1@2c, but at the close holders are firm. Linseed is tending higher, and lard, whale, and turpentine are also decidedly firm. We now quote: Carbon, 23c; extra lard oil, 72c; No. 1, 67c; No. 2, 62c; linseed, raw, 88c; do boiled, 93c; whale, 88c; sperm, $2.00@2.10; neatsfoot oil, strictly pure, $1.10; do extra, 95c; do No. 1, 80c; bank oil, 68@70c; straits, 72@75c; elephant oil, 95c; turpentine, 75c; naphtha, 63 gravity, 25c; naphtha, common, 20c.

PAINTS, COLORS, AND PUTTY—Remain inactive at unchanged prices:

WHITE LEAD.

Strictly pure	$ 11.50
Fancy brands	10.00@11.00

ZINC.

Genuine Veille Montague	14.50
American	12.20
Snow white	11.00

COLORS.

Railroad colors	11.00@11.50
Palace car colors	9.50@10.50
Rochelle ochre	3.50
English Ven. red	3.50
English orange mineral	14.50@15.00
Pittsburg orange mineral	1.00
English red lead	12.00
American red lead	11.00@11.50
Scarlet Vermillion	23.00
Paris white	4.00
Whiting	2.50

POULTRY—The receipts were very light, and turkeys and chickens are quite firm under the influence of a good local demand. We note sales of 800 lbs choice turkeys at 13c; 1,500 lbs do at 12½c; 900 lbs do at 12c; 5 doz choice chickens at $4.75; 37 doz do at $4.50; 40 doz at $3.75@4.00; 16 doz at $3.50; 4 doz ducks at $4.50; 4 doz geese at 7.00@9.00.

POTATOES—Were quiet and unchanged. The cold weather interrupts the trade. Car lots of choice peachblows are quotable at 70@75c. Potatoes sell from store at 75@85c.

PIG IRON—Is now meeting with a fairly active demand, and the quoted prices are firmly sustained. Stocks are light, and, at the present rate of consumption will be exhausted long before the opening of navigation. Below are the quotations:

No. 1 Scotch, Coltness	@ 64.00
No. 1 Scotch, Summerlee	@ 62.00
No. 1 Scotch, Glengarnock	@ 61.00
No. 1 Scotch, Eglinton	@ 60.00
No. 1 Tuscarawas	@ 60.00
No. 1 Lake Superior	@ 60.00
No. 2 Lake Superior	@ 59.00
No. 1 Missouri charcoal	@ 60.00
No 1 Chicago stone coal	@ 59.00

RAGS AND METALS—There is a steady fair demand, and an ample supply at the annexed range of prices: Mixed cotton rags, 3¼c; country do, 3@3½c; mixed wool do, 1¼@1½c; mixed rope, 3@4½c; mixed copper, 23@24c; brass, 14@16c; heavy lead, 5½c; tea lead, 3½c; zinc, 4c; machinery castings, etc., 1¼c; stove plate, 1¼c; No. 1 wrought iron, 1½@1¾c.

SALT—The demand continues light, although better than for some time past, and the market is firm at the quotations, owing to the limited supply. We quote: Onondaga and Saginaw, fine, $2.40; ordinary coarse, $2.40; coarse Diamond C, $2.50; ground solar, $2.50; dairy, without bags, $3.25; dairy, with bags, $4.25@4.50; Ashton dairy, per sack, $5.00; ground alum, $2.75; Turk's Island, $2.00.

SASH, DOORS, AND BLINDS—The demand continues light, and values remain steady, as follows:

Thickness.	Size.	Price.
1 3-16	2x 6 by 6x 8	$2.50
1 3-16	2x 8 by 6x 8	2.50
1 3-8	2x 8 by 6x 6	2.75
1 3-8	2x 8 by 6x 8	3.00
1 3-16	1x10 by 6x10	3.25

DOORS—TWO PANEL.

Thickness.	Size.	Price.
1 3-16	2x 6 by 6x 8	2.25
1 3-16	2x 8 by 6x 8	2.40
1 3-8	2x 8 by 6x 8	2.50
1 3-8	2x 8 by 6x 8	2.60

OUTSIDE BLINDS.

Thickness.	Size.	Price.	Thickness.	Size.	Price.
1 3-16	8x10	$1.75	1 3-16	9x14	$2.30
1 3-16	9x12	2.05	1 3-16	10x15	2.50
1 3-16	10x12	2.05			

PLAIN RAIL SASH.

Size of glass.	Thickness.	Size of 12-light window.	Price per window.
8x10	1 3-16 in	2x 3½ by 3x9½	40c
9x12	1 3-16 in	2x 7 by 4x6	57c
9x14	1 3-16 in	2x 7 by 5x2	64c
10x12	1 3-16 in	2x10 by 4x6	57c
10x14	1 3-16 in	2x10 by 5x2	64c
9x14	1 3-8 in	2x 7 by 5x2	80c
10x14	1 3-8 in	2x10 by 5x2	93c

A discount of 15@25 per cent is made from the above list.

SEEDS—Timothy was in good demand and a trifle firmer for prime lots. Sales were made at $3.30@3.60. Clover was in moderate request and firm at $5.40@5.45 for prime, and $5.85@5.90 for mammoth. Hungarian was firm at $1.10 for prime. Sales include 1 car choice timothy at $3.60; 175 bags prime at $3.55; 270 bags do at $3.50; 234 bags good at $3.45; 38 sacks fair at $3.40; 17 do at $3.30; 10 bags prime at $5.45; 6 bags do at $5.40; 9 bags good at $5.37½; 26 bags choice mammoth at $5.90; 18 bags do good at $5.85; 75 bags prime Hungarian at $1.10.

TEAS—The demand for teas continues steadily fair, and the market is firm at a slight advance in some of the finer grades. Stocks are ample. We quote: Young Hyson, common to fair, 50@55c; do, good, 65@75c; do, choice to extra fine, 95c@$1.15; superfine to fine old Hyson, 75c@$1.00; common imperial, 65@70c; good to choice do, 80c@$1.05; fine to good gunpowder, 80c@$1.05; choice, $1.15@1.20; extra, $1.30@1.40; choice to extra leaf Japan, 90c@$1.05; fair to good do, 70@80c; common do, 45@55c; colored natural leaf Japan, 55@65c; common to fine Oolong, 35@45c; good, 60@70c; choice to extra, 90c@$1.00.

TOBACCO—Is moving on a liberal scale and remains firm at the following quotations:

CHEWING—Fine Cut—Extra, 75@85c; choice, 65@75c; common, 55@70c; poor, 40@50c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 75@80c; half bright, 60@70c; black, sound, 48@55c.

SMOKING—Extra, 33@35c; medium, 30@32c; common stems, 27@29c.

WOOD—Remains quiet and firm as previously quoted: Beech, $13.00; maple, $14.00; hickory, $15.00; slabs, $8.00, delivered.

WOOL—There was no special change. Manufacturers are buying in small quantities only for urgent necessities. Aside from this the market was quiet. The receipts have been light the past week, probably owing to the storm. Stocks are light and the market firm at the quotations:

Tub, washed, extra medium	60@65c
Tub, washed, fair to do	55@60c
Common dingy	50@55c
Fleece, washed, XX, light	55@58c
Fleece, washed, X, light	52@56c
Fleece, washed, XX, dingy	48@52c
Fleece, washed, X, dingy	45@50c
Fleece, washed, medium light	55@58c
Fleece, washed, medium dingy	45@50c
Fleece, unwashed, X&XX, in good condition	35@38c
Fleece, unwashed, X&XX, dingy	30@33c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse, to medium	35@38c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse, and dingy	33@35c
Super, pulled	40@43c
Extra, pulled	45@50c

RAILROAD FREIGHTS—The demand continues largely in excess of the supply, and large quantities of freight have to lay over on account of the inadequate transportation facilities of the railroad companies. The following are the rates current:

Chicago to	4th class per 100 lbs.	Flour per brl in lots of 50 brls and up ward.	Grain in bulk.	Cured meats in bulk.
Boston and New England	.70	$1.40	70	80
New York	.65	1.30	65	75
Philadelphia, Harrisburg & Baltimore	.60	1.20	60	70
Wilmington, Del	.60	1.20	60	70
Washington, D. C	.63	1.33	68	73
Alexandria, Va	.78	1.56		
Pittsburgh, Steubenville, Bridgeport, and Bellaire	.40	.80	40	45
Wheeling	.45	.90	45	50
Cleveland	.27½	.55	27½	32½
New Castle, Pa., Youngstown, and Akron, O	.40	.80		45
Oil City, Corry, & Franklin	.44	.88	44	47½
Norfolk, Va	.69	2.36		
Wilmington, N. C	.85	1.50		
Charleston, S. C	.85	1.50		
Savannah, Ga	.85	1.76		
Petersburg and Richmond	.77	1.54		

PROPOSALS.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD,
BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 10, 1873.

Proposals will be received until the 1st of February next, at Camden Station, Baltimore, Defiance, O., and Laporte, Ind., for the GRADUATION, MASONRY, and CROSS-TIES of the Baltimore, Pittsburgh & Chicago Railway, from Defiance, O., to Walkerton Station, Ind., on the Indianapolis, Peru & Chicago Railway, 140 sections of one mile each. Plans, profiles, and specifications can be seen at Defiance for the line between Defiance and Syracuse, 73 miles, and at Laporte for the line between Syracuse and Walkerton, 47 miles.

Proposals for Cross-ties will state the price for each kind of timber, and number of each kind proposed for.

Payments monthly in cash, retaining 20 per cent as security for completion.

The Company retains the right to reject any and all proposals.

JAMES L. RANDOLPH,
Chief Engineer Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

AN IOWA

An Interesting C...
mun...

A Day Among the S...
Amane, and W...
People T...

Special Correspondence ...

On the banks of th... miles from the Missi... which really seems, und... ditions, to have

SOLVED THE PROBLE...

both in industrial pursu... is German in its origin, ... a bond of a semi-religio... recognition of the D... founders of the society.

The community—whic... large one, though ... back for about tw... emigrated from Germa... years ago, and settled ... Indian reservation ... Finding their tract of 8,... came West, and purcha... with subsequent additio...

THIRTY THOU...

principally rolling prairi...

To pass into the heart ... the midst of the restless... seems like a transition i... Old-World civilization. ... villages, relieved agains... chards "fruited deep," ... breaking the blue line ... one as though upon the... net of Peace. On either ... stand the plain brick or ... large windows filled with ... into wide surrounding ... and vegetables grow ... and which stretch away ... demarcation, into fair vi...

NEITHER LIKE WESTE...

villages are these, not... ing and woollen mills, t... factories, and all the e... tivity,—having neither ... phere and suggestions o... the fast-changing life ... lessness of the other. ... ity is made more marked ... ter of their buildings, w... mon plan.

The same unity of p... their business. Each d... tural and mechanical, ha... foreman, who is respon... Trustees, by whom he... Trustees, or Deacons, ar... and are elected by the vo... community, which now n...

THIRTEEN ...

Their functions are quit... of the common proper... general business, and the... final appeal in case of ... members. Entering mem... property in the common... they are entitled to the... receive neither interest n...

THE OR...

of the Amane Socie... religious association, i... co-operation, and the ... of the useful arts. Not... culties of details sugges... reaching, the condition of... there has been a good de... in their plans and admi... marked a success.

BUT NOT ...

has blossomed the rose-g... tentment. When the ba... reached, some sixteen ye... welcome them but the ... which rolled the shinin... looked down wondering... autumn-sky.

At first, and for sever... the foundations of the... They bridged the river, ... ed hedges of white w... canal to supply their ne... canal, 9 miles in length, ... the river, proved a diffic... prise; it was completed, ... seven years, with the aid ... much resolution; and the...

PLANTING OF THE ...

of which, previously, th... a flouring-mill. Now t... mills, woollen factories, ... sugar, and vinegar man... stantial and excellent ch... highly-finished machine... valuable improvements, ... own machinists.

They have erected

FIVE VIL...

two of the later ones ... Rock Island & Pacific ... Amane proper, South a... stead, and "The Hive." ... chapels are devoid o... principal care being be... stantial character rath... respect.

They still pay close att... with the breeding of ... longer dependent upon ... of their settlement, thei... cupying

THE MOST IM...

They make large qua... of superior quality, for ... ern markets; cotton ya... and evenness, for use ... and, in connection with ... starch, are endeavoring ... Syrup has been made in ... the saccharine portion o... extracted by the boiling ... facture of starch; but ... sugar from corn has n... complished. As a new ... serves attention,—for, a... ment and investigation, ... producing it in small q... that they shall be able t... facture in connection wi... gar, from the refuse of ... made by the quick proces... is the most important pa... wood shavings being use... In addition to their ... they do a large trade in

FLOUR, CORN, ...

Their grain-elevators a... Amane—both stations on ... cific Railroad—being eac... 60,000 to 80,000 bushels.

One wonders whether ... indicates a corresponding ... moral life. In regard to ... least avoided one rock on ... ganizations have been w... marriage being simply a...

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Early marriages, howeve... aged,—men not being co... until they attain the discr...

Plainness in dress is pr... which might excite the en...

CO-OPERATIVE ...

in a manner worthy the a... A sufficient number of ... erected in each village to ... habitants; here the fo... plainly, prepared, and is... tables, generally set s... women, though the ru... rigidly observed.

Co-operation is carried ... co-operative stores suppl... Their wood is provided ... dealt out in due propor... each family having eithe... apartments assigned to i...

THE WOM...

in the lighter out-door w... of the gardens, and the ... the vineyards. Grapes ... cipal surplus products; ... wine-drinking as well as ... munity, drunkenness is ... illustration of the diffe... wines and drugged liquo...

The children are kept ...

IN SC...

until 12 or 14 years of a... work on the land, or tau... education is continued i... schools, English is ta... perfectly, German bein... communication.

THEIR ...

are plain as the rest o... their form of worship is ... principally of the rea... prayer, and singing,—th...

KODAK

AN IOWA COLONY.

An Interesting Co-operative Community.

A Day Among the Social Philosophers of Amane, and What Manner of People They Are.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

KEOKUK, Iowa, Jan. 24, 1873.

On the banks of the Iowa River, about 70 miles from the Mississippi, is a community which really seems, under its own especial conditions, to have

SOLVED THE PROBLEM OF COMBINATION,

both in industrial pursuits and in home-life. It is German in its origin, and is held together by a bond of a semi-religious character, involving a recognition of the Divine inspiration of the founders of the society.

The community—which has never been a very large one, though it traces its history back for about two hundred years—emigrated from Germany some thirty or forty years ago, and settled for a time on a former Indian reservation near Buffalo, N. Y. Finding their tract of 6,000 acres too small, they came West, and purchased land in Iowa, which, with subsequent additions, amounts to

THIRTY THOUSAND ACRES,

principally rolling prairie, and fine woodland.

To pass into the heart of this community from the midst of the restless, struggling outside life, seems like a transition into a different, almost an Old-World civilization. The neat, clustered villages, relieved against a back-ground of orchards "fruited deep," and low river-bluffs breaking the blue line of the horizon, impress one as though upon them was set visibly the signet of Peace. On either side of the wide streets stand the plain brick or stone houses, with their large windows filled with plants, and looking over into wide surrounding gardens, where flowers and vegetables grow in kindly neighborhood, and which stretch away, without visible line of demarcation, into fair vineyards.

NEITHER LIKE WESTERN NOR NEW ENGLAND

villages are these, notwithstanding their flouring and woollen mills, their machine shops and factories, and all the evidences of industrial activity,—having neither the intellectual atmosphere and suggestions of culture of the one, nor the fast-changing life and free-and-easy carelessness of the other. This distinct individuality is made more marked by the uniform character of their buildings, which betoken the common plan.

The same unity of plan is exhibited in all their business. Each department, both agricultural and mechanical, has its own manager, or foreman, who is responsible to the Board of Trustees, by whom he is appointed. These Trustees, or Deacons, are thirteen in number, and are elected by the vote of the entire adult community, which now numbers about

THIRTEEN HUNDRED.

Their functions are quite various: the holding of the common property, transacting of the general business, and the constituting a court of final appeal in case of difficulty between the members. Entering members place their entire property in the common stock; if they leave, they are entitled to the amount invested, but receive neither interest nor wages.

THE OBJECTS

of the Amane Society are, professedly, religious association, industrial and domestic co-operation, and the special advancement of the useful arts. Notwithstanding the difficulties of details suggested by purposes so wide-reaching, the conditions of their affairs show that there has been a good degree of prudence, both in their plans and administration, to insure so marked a success.

BUT NOT IN A DAY

has blossomed the rose-garden of thrift and contentment. When the banks of the Iowa were reached, some sixteen years ago, there was to welcome them but the green prairie, through which rolled the shining river, while over all looked down wonderingly, but coldly, the fair autumn-sky.

At first, and for several years, they labored on the foundations of their future industries. They bridged the river, made good roads, planted hedges of white willow, and commenced a canal to supply their needed water-power. This canal, 9 miles in length, and nearly parallel with the river, proved a difficult and costly enterprise in the completion, however, after about seven years, with the aid of a steam dredge and much resolution; and then began the

PLANTING OF THE MANUFACTORIES,

of which, previously, they had none, except a flouring-mill. Now they have other flouring-mills, woollen factories, machine shops, starch, sugar, and vinegar manufactories,—all of a substantial and excellent character, and fitted with high-finished machinery, much of it having valuable improvements, the designs of their own machinists.

They have erected

FIVE VILLAGES,

two of the later ones being stations for the Rock Island & Pacific Railroad. They are; Amane proper, South and East Amane, Homestead, and "The Hive." Their schoolhouses and chapels are devoid of ornamentation,—the principal care being bestowed on use and substantial character rather than show in any respect.

They still pay close attention to agriculture, with the breeding of fine stock, but are no longer dependent upon it, as in the first days of their settlement, their manufactures now occupying

THE MOST IMPORTANT PLACE.

They make large quantities of woollen goods, of superior quality, for both Eastern and Western markets; cotton yarns, of especial strength and evenness, for use in knitting machines; and, in connection with their manufacture of starch, are endeavoring to make dry sugar. Syrup has been made in Eastern factories from the saccharine portion of the corn which was extracted by the boiling water used in the manufacture of starch; but the production of dry sugar from corn has not been successfully accomplished. As a new branch of industry, it deserves attention,—for, after considerable experiment and investigation, they have succeeded in producing it in small quantities, and now claim that they shall be able to make it a paying manufacture in connection with starch. Their vinegar, from the refuse of the starch and sugar, is made by the quick process of which the filtering is the most important part,—corn-cobs or beech-wood shavings being used for the purpose.

In addition to their manufacturing business, they do a large trade in

FLOUR, CORN, AND GRAIN.

Their grain-elevators at Homestead and South Amane—both stations on the Rock Island & Pacific Railroad—being each of capacity for storing 60,000 to 80,000 bushels.

One wonders whether this material progress indicates a corresponding good intellectual and moral life. In regard to the latter, they have at least avoided one rock on which many similar organizations have been wrecked, by the law of marriage being simply and

FAITHFULLY OBSERVED.

Early marriages, however, are strongly discouraged,—men not being considered of suitable age until they attain the discretion of 35 years.

Plainness in dress is practiced with a success which might excite the envy of reformers, and

CO-OPERATIVE HOUSEKEEPING

in a manner worthy the attention of Mrs. Stowe. A sufficient number of boarding-houses are erected in each village to accommodate the inhabitants; here the food is nicely, though plainly, prepared, and is partaken of at public tables, generally set separately for men and women, though the rule does not seem to be rigidly observed.

Co-operation is carried in every detail. Their co-operative stores supply the needed clothing. Their wood is provided in common stock, and dealt out in due proportion to the families,—each family having either a house or separate apartments assigned to it.

THE WOMEN ASSIST

in the lighter out-door work, in the cultivation of the gardens, and the dressing and keeping of the vineyards. Grapes and wine are their principal surplus products; but, though a beer and wine-drinking as well as a wine-producing community, drunkenness is almost unknown—a fair illustration of the difference in effects of pure wines and drugged liquors.

The children are kept

IN SCHOOL

until 12 or 14 years of age, and are then put to work on the land, or taught a trade, while their education is continued in night-school. In these schools, English is taught, but is spoken imperfectly, German being the usual medium of communication.

THEIR CHAPELS

are plain as the rest of their structures, and their form of worship is very simple,—consisting principally of the reading of the Scriptures, prayer, and singing,—their German hymns being sung by some voices of remarkable sweetness and purity.

In the marked plainness affected in every particular we see an indication of their constant sense that all things must possess utility, with a complete want of recognition of the higher utility of beauty. But the law of compensation leaves them not entirely without recompense in the straightness of their narrow way, which affords but small temptation for indulgence in envy or discontent.

HOKY-POKY.

Adventures Among the Cannibals.

From the Oswego Palladium.

We yesterday published from the Albany *Evening Times* the announcement of the death of the celebrated surgeon, Dr. Cooke. Mr. W. B. Dolmage, of this city, who has been an intimate friend of the Doctor for many years, informs us that Dr. George Cooke was 92 years old on the 8th of March last; that he first came to this country in 1812, as surgeon of a British war-ship; that he went back to England at the close of the war with this country, and returned to New York in 1820. He then went to South America for a short time, returned to New York, and in 1830 located himself at Albany and established a dispensary, and attained fame and wealth. Mr. Dolmage relates many thrilling incidents in the early and venturesome life of Dr. Cooke, one of which we give in the veritable words of the relator:

In 1807, Dr. Cooke, then a surgeon of the British man-of-war Belcher, which was cruising off the Tonga Islands, went ashore with twelve of the crew to gather herbs for medical purposes. They were all captured by the natives, who proved to be cannibals. They were immediately bound with strips of bark and thrown into a sort of hole or cave in the side of a hill, and kept there until next morning. During the night the unfortunate victims heard the yells of the savages, who were preparing for the horrible feast of the morrow. In the morning there were brought out into the light, unbound, stripped entirely naked, again firmly bandaged, and laid upon their faces on the ground in two rows, about four feet apart. The male savages, who had assembled from the surrounding islands in large numbers, formed a circle, the inner diameter of which was about sixty feet, and the women and children were placed inside the circle. The latter beat tomtoms and yelled in fiendish chorus, while the males performed the devil's dance for fully an hour.

This done, twenty-six brawny and naked savages,—the whole gathering of demons, old and young, male and female, were perfectly nude,—twenty-six powerful savages advanced; two of them seized each of the victims by the hair, and dragged them about 2,000 feet, to a sandy beach, upon which the copper-colored sun sent down its fierce, quivering, broiling, and unobstructed rays. Here was gathered wood in thirteen places,—one for each victim—and the savages were seating themselves in groups around each pile. Another ring was formed around Dr. Cooke and his companions, and a short dance was performed, which, at some signal from the Chief—a magnificent brute, nearly eight feet tall, and "made up in proportion"—there was a dead silence. The hungry-looking savages sank on their haunches upon the sand, licking their chops like famished wolves.

The Chief then approached the helpless victims and began a critical examination of the physical condition of each. He lifted their upper and lower lips, examined their teeth; drove his powerful thumb into their arm-pits; pressed his hand upon their ribs; felt of their legs and arms, all the while wearing the expression of a bloated epicure.

During the progress of this examination the thirteen fires were lighted, and added their heat to that of the relentless sun. The Chief finally approached Dr. Cooke, raised him with his back, wreathed his hand in his hair, and lifted him upon his feet. The savage marked with his finger the portion of the carcass he had selected for himself. As he did this, the eyes of the savage and his dinner met. The doctor inadvertently, and more by a spasmodic action of the muscles than otherwise, gave a Masonic sign. The chief started, and gazed fixedly into the doctor's face. The doctor repeated the sign. The Chief answered it, and immediately uttered a cry of amazement, followed by some gibberish, which was received with a yell of disappointment from the whole gathering of demons, who sprang to their feet and rushed upon the Christians. The Chief swung his tremendous war club, and plastered the bound bodies of the Englishmen with the brains of a score of the heathen devils before you could articulate Jack Robinson. He then gave a command to the subordinate, who came up and, with a sharp flint, cut the bonds of the white men, and they were free.

The bodies of the savages just killed were stewed down in six potash kettles, which had been cast ashore from a wrecked vessel in 1804, and the horrible wretches glutted themselves upon the bodies of their late comrades. Dr. Cooke and his men stayed upon the island four days, during which time they were guarded with great care by the chief—whom the Doctor christened Chul Chug—which is cannibal for life-preserver. They were treated with great hospitality, and escorted by a long procession of savages to the beach where their boat lay, when they took their departure. It seems, some five years before the date of Dr. Cooke's visit, an English Captain was cast ashore from a wreck—he being the only soul saved. He managed to get into the good graces of Chul Chug, and gave him the first two degrees of Masonry. During the four days that Dr. Cooke remained on the island, he gave Caul five more degrees, in consideration of which "the heathen savage" was overcome with gratitude. The doctor returned to the island in 1809. He found there a large and flourishing Masonic lodge, and two missionaries from England, one of whom was roasted and eaten in honor of his return.

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

Seven thousand women belong to the Belgian Internationals.

—The hogs of Huntington, Ind., prey upon the school children and such food as they can pick up on the streets.

—The report of the Auditor of Alabama shows an expenditure of $348,000 over receipts during the last year.

—Auburn, Ind., has but one saloon; but the proprietor wears a seal ring on every finger, and his diamond bosom-pin weighs half a pound more than any other in town.

—Lovers and engaged couples are happy in Keokuk, Iowa. The city will not pay four dollars per thousand for gas, and the Gas Company will not sell a quart for less than at that rate.

—A recreant husband in Paterson, N. J., has been compelled to pay $10 weekly for his wife's support, the Courts having refused to recognize a divorce which he procured in Indiana.

—A young lady at Dubuque, Iowa, sets her parents' bull-dog on such male visitors as she does not desire to come again. The front yard looks like the floor of a tailor's shop, and the dogs growa fat and saucy every day.

—A Maine woman [ate four quarts of oysters at one sitting the other day, and won $100 by so doing, which, after deducting her burial expenses, $85, left her $15 to commence the next world with.

—Is it right that between acts of a play in a theatre one-half the male audience should rise and pass out, thus annoying the ladies and making a corner on whiskey? We pause for a reply.

—The Boston & Albany Railroad have long contemplated, in connection with their still unrevealed depot and crossing intentions, the purchase of the Massasoit House property; and it is said that matters have gone so far that President Chapin has asked the price, and been told $1,000 per front foot.—*Springfield Republican.*

—A lady in Danielsonville, Conn., has domesticated a butterfly. A butterfly is ornamental, but it hasn't that depth of affection and those social qualities which can be relied on in a cockroach, when once his confidence has been gained. —*Boston Post.*

—A Scranton man who went home, the other evening, and found his house locked up, after infinite trouble managed to gain entrance through a back window, and then discovered on the parlor table a note from his wife, reading: "I have gone out; you will find the door-key on one side of the doorstep."

—The Chief of Police had a telegram from an interior town saying: "Arrest a man with red hair for running away with my wife." Upon walking four blocks, the Chief met no less than fifteen red-haired men walking with ladies, and he concluded that the eloping couple could pass through the city in safety.—*Detroit Free Press.*

—Boston has a mystery. Two men, driving a sleigh, found a boy named Harrison McKenna, on Harrison avenue, nearly dead, and he expired soon after being taken to the hospital. On stripping him a carving-knife was found in his breast-pocket and a wound under his arm-pit. He is supposed to have fallen upon the knife. If so, how came the instrument to be withdrawn from the wound?

—The annual report of the Dudley Astronomical Observatory, just issued, states that the Director is specially engaged in determining the positions of the small stars included within a zone of 30 degrees next south from the equator. It is also proposed to institute a series of meteorological observations for the purpose of ascertaining how much, if any, protecting influence the forests exercise on the water supply of the country.

—The Atlanta *Herald's* report of the disaster on the Macon & Western Railroad, Jan. 2, says: "A sad incident was the father and husband sitting on the same seat for four long hours with his dead wife and children, unable to move any part of himself (being so completely fenced in) except one hand; and with this he could reach over and touch her, knowing she was dead."

—Miss Minnie Christy, aged 22, has been elected Engrossing Clerk of the Missouri Senate, but Miss Belle Finlayson, aged 32, a candidate for the same position in the House, was defeated by W. F. Moore, an ex-rebel soldier. So much for a difference of ten years in the age of the two aspirants.

—The Illinois sociable is to be held at Willard's new hall, Washington, on the 28th of the present month. It is designed to make it a full-dress affair, and to limit the number of tickets, which are to be placed in the hands of as select a class of people as possible. The cosy hall attached to Willard's is certainly one of the most desirable for dancing companies in the city.

—Elder Hook tells a story which requires more faith to believe than to swallow the yarns of Sinbad the Sailor. He says that Mrs. Barnard Colby, of Warner, N. H., whom he visited last April to try the efficacy of prayer and annointing in curing the heart-disease and consumption, with which she was lying dangerously sick, arose from her bed immediately after the ceremony, and the next day was about the house doing her accustomed work.

—A suit is still pending between the State of Mississippi, as plaintiff, and the Mobile & Ohio Railroad Company, as defendants, for some $400,000, alleged to be the amount, with once accruing interest, of a loan made by the State to the road some years ago, from the Chickasaw School Fund, and which the Company claims to have paid during the existence of the Southern Confederacy.

—A census of Cuba has recently been taken, and General Sickles, receiving the result from the Spanish Government, has transmitted it to Washington. The total population of the Island is placed at 1,399,811, there being 763,176 whites, 238,927 free colored, 663,238 slaves, and 34,420 Asiatic. In 1867 the population of Cuba was reported to be 1,414,598, so that in five years that have elapsed there is apparently a decrease of 14,706. The insurrection of Cuba probably interfered with getting an accurate census of the insurgent districts last year.

—Another illustration of Darwinism was recently furnished in the case of two newly-arrived monkeys from China, which were lodged in a San Francisco bar-room, one of them being kept in a cage and the other left at liberty. During the night the latter homunculus first considerately handed a bottle of rum to his imprisoned brother, who thereupon became comatosely intoxicated, and then proceeded to get frightfully drunk and disorderly himself, breaking decanters and glasses, throwing an empty bottle at the head of the barkeeper on that official's entrance, and otherwise comporting himself, as his master remarked, "for all the world just like a Christian."

—A scientific writer in the *Atlantic* says: The finger-nails and toe-nails upon the human body grow at the rate of one-hundredth of an inch in ten days. This information induces reflection. Methuselah lived for 969 years. Now, suppose he had never cut his nails, he would have gone down to the grave with sixty feet of finger and toe nails curling around his venerable person. If Adam had lived until the present time he would have had about 1,000 yards of nails about his person. When we think of these things, how deeply ought we to be impressed with the wonders of nature, with the strange and awful mystery of the human body, and with the fact that, if Adam sold out to a glue manufacturer, he could have realized enough to have bought that oil stock of ours, which is still for sale for cash.

What's In a Name?

There was lately published in the *London Gazette* a legal and official notice that Mr. Walter Knotts, of London, "in consequence of the present obnoxious name" of his ship being strongly objected to by merchants, underwriters, and others, intends to apply to the Board of Trade for permission to change her name to that of "The Newsboy." Mr. Knotts, who had made a fortune as proprietor of an old and very profitable newspaper in Birmingham, thought the least comment he could pay his old trade was to name his ship after a very useful and generally much-knocked about person in it. But as "The Printer's Devil," first proposed, was considered too long, it received the name of "The Dovil." It must be confessed this title is not exceedingly commercial. As "The Newsboy," insurers and shippers can safely patronize Mr. Knotts' vessel.

A Crinoid.

From the Poughkeepsie Eagle, Jan. 28.

The museum of Vassar College has just been enriched by the addition of an extremely rare specimen. It is a Pentacrinus, or stone-lily, the last of the Crinoids, once abounding at the bottom of the ocean—now almost extinct. It was obtained by dredging in the deep sea, off the Island of Barbados. Vassar College is particularly fortunate in possessing, besides this fossil Auk, of which there are only three other specimens in the United States, this perfect and beautiful Crinoid, which, we believe, is not to be seen in any College museum in the country—not even in the Smithsonian Institute or Philadelphia Academy.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, Jan. 28.—Some of the commission houses were fairly active to-day, but the jobbing trade was generally quiet. Brown standard and fine brown sheetings are in good demand at firm rates. Medium and fine bleached sheetings are in short supply and active at current prices. Kentucky jeans and cottonades are more inquired for by the clothing trade. Prints of medium colorings and shirting stripes are in fair jobbing demand. Cassimeres, cheviots, and suitings are rather quiet in first hands. Imported goods are very dull.

—We hear of a consultation of eminent physicians having been called to decide upon what is best to be done for a young lady, fashionable, of course, who has rendered her complexion almost black by the use of poisonous cosmetics.—*Boston Globe.*

—Lake Ontario has lately distinguished itself by throwing another tidal wave upon its shores, near the mouth of the Genesee River. The river was closed with solid ice, and, without a moment's warning, the water began to rise, and the ice toward the mouth of the harbor began to crack, as if great waves were rolling under it. In less than four minutes, water, ice, and all had risen over three feet and a half. This advance of water receded in a short time.

LOST AND FOUND.

CAUTION—LOST, CHECK NO. 59 ON THE National Bank, for $186, payable to self, signed LOUIS L. PALMER.

LOST—MONDAY NIGHT, ABOUT 7 O'CLOCK, on Larrabee-st., North Side, two horses and sleigh; one white, the other brown. The finder will be rewarded on their delivery at 199 West Lake-st.

LOST—BETWEEN FIELD, LEITER & CO.'S AND 14 Chamber of Commerce, a lady's gold watch, light case, open face, ring detached from the bow. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at 48 South Morgan-st.

LOST—MONDAY EVENING, A LADY'S TRAVELling bag, on the route Grove-st. cor. Grove-st. bridge, North Side cars and North Clark-st. cars. The finder will be rewarded by leaving it at 87 South Water-st.

FOUND—A PAIR OF RUNAWAY HORSES AND sleigh, Sunday, the 26th inst. The owner can find them at 202 North Union-st. CHAS. NEWTON.

LOST—IN OR WITHIN TWO BLOCKS OF THE Fire Methodist Church, a watch with silk guard attached. The finder will be rewarded, and no questions asked, by returning to Room 15, 148 East Madison-st.

LOST—ON TUESDAY MORNING, A HEAVY GOLD chain bracelet, between Sixteenth-st. and Northwestern Depot, on main track. The owner can find same for its delivery at Room 4, Oriental Building, 192 La Salle-st.

FOUND—A SMALL BLACK SATCHEL, WHICH the owner can have by calling on ALLAN PINKERTON, 191 and 193 Fifth-av.

$10 REWARD—FOR THE RETURN OF THE ACcount book, in satchel, taken from 5:30 p. m. train at Campbell's Station Monday. Address JOHN ORR, Am. Ex. Co., corner Clark and Washington-sts.

SEWING MACHINES.

FOR SALE—A GROVER & BAKER OR SINGER family machine, in complete order, good as new, for $28. 328 Rees Indiana-st., near Rush.

GROVER & BAKER'S SEWING MACHINES—by the old Singer office, 215 South Halsted-st. Machines sold on monthly payments. Open evenings.

SOUTH SIDE RESIDENTS PATRONIZE THE Office of the Singer Sewing Machine, located for your convenience at 168 Twenty-second-st.

SINGER—BUY YOUR SEWING MACHINES AT the old Singer office, 215 South Halsted-st. Machines sold on monthly payments. Open evenings.

SINGER SEWING MACHINE OFFICES OF J. N. WILKINS, 25 South Desplaines-st., 167 Milwaukee-av., and 153 Twenty-second-st., Machines sold on easy monthly payments.

SINGER SEWING MACHINE OFFICES OF NICHols and Pearson, 144 South Halsted-st. and 124 North Clark-st., corner Ohio. Machines sold or rented on easy terms; repairing and sewing given when desired. Machines repaired.

WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINES, the new improved sold or rented on easy monthly payments. BURNHAM & PINNEY, City Agents, main office 238 West Madison-st. " branch 980 Wabash-av

WILSON SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINES, Prices $50 and upwards. Machines fully warranted for 5 years. Salesroom, No. 278 West Madison-st. We want experienced canvassers, to whom we will pay a liberal commission. Wilson Sewing Machine Company.

MUSICAL.

PIANOS TO RENT, OR FOR SALE ON MONTHLY payments. Lowest prices in the city. N. GOULD & SON, 18 Custom House-pl.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY SPENCER & HENCKEL, 92 EAST Washington-st.

Fine two-story and basement brick house, on Warren-av.; terms easy.

50x166 feet on Ohio-st., north front, west of Market.

19x120 feet on Superior-st., south front, east of Market.

84x100 feet on Ontario-st., south front, west of Market.

150 feet on Sangamon-st., near Van Buren, east front; easy terms.

125 feet on Madison-st., near Hoyne, north front.

125 feet on Hoyne-st., between Madison and Monroe; east front.

8 lots in Waterman's Subdivision, corner Division and Leavitt-sts.

7 lots at Oak Park, 50x163 feet each; long time; small payment down.

116 lots near Brighton; cheap; terms easy.

18 acres in Sec. 35, 38, 14; easy terms.

17 acres in Sec. 22, 38, 14.

40 acres at Washington Heights, adjoining Morgan Park; will exchange.

FOR SALE—BY MARSHALL & DICKINSON, OTIS Block, Room 16, cor. Madison & LaSalle-sts.

Two lots, southeast cor. Winchester-av., 132x100 feet, at $80 per foot.

No. 140 South Hoyne-st., brick basement house with lot 24x132 feet east front, between Adams and Jackson-sts. Price $5,500; very low.

Acres on Ridge Road, this side of Evanston, in sec. 30, 41, 13, at $1,000 per acre; or will exchange for house and lot worth that sum. It is all clear.

Several choice acre tracts in vicinity of Central Park, and further west, ranging in size from 5 to 160 acre tracts, at the lowest market figures. We make a specialty of this property, and have a full list of it. Call and examine.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV., 398, ELEGANT COttage and lot, on Hoyne, near Adams, cheap, $8,500. 132x132, corner Adams and Hamilton; choice building lot.

20 or 40 acres near Junction C. & P. and M. & St. P. R. R.; best place in the market for subdivision.

LINGLE & DARLOW, 11 Otis Block, LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—PRAIRIE AND MICHIGAN-AVS., elegant octagon marble houses, $20,000. Easy terms; $3,000 cash; long time. S. MEARS, 89 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—LOT ON PRAIRIE-AV., NEAR THIRty-second-st., east front; Wabash-av., near Thirty-first-st. HENRY P. GEORGE, 89 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON FOURTH-ST., NEAR LINcoln, only $800 each; they are dirt cheap. HENRY P. GEORGE, 89 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL DESIRABLE RESIDENCES in good neighborhood, at from $5,000 to $6,000, on monthly payments. FRANCIS W. COREY & CO., Room 3 Methodist Church Block.

FOR SALE—HARRISON-ST. LOTS, BETWEEN Oakley and Western-av.; for sale at $1,200 each; cash or credit, each, balance 1, 2, and 3 years. WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 99 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—TO BUILDERS—WE HAVE SEVERAL choice pieces of land on fashionable streets, on which no payment will be required under 10 years, to parties who will improve. It is inside fire limits, and would have to build brick or stone. MARSHALL & DICKINSON, Otis Block, Room 16.

FOR SALE—TWO 4 ROOM COTTAGES ON NORTH Peoria-st., near Randolph-st.; easy terms. Inquire of DREW & NEWBURY, Rooms 6 and 9, Bryan Block.

FOR SALE—ON PRAIRIE-AV., NEAR TWENTYsixth-st., a good two-story house, 13 rooms, with brick basement and barn, and lot 25x120; $13,000. J. H. KEELER, 145 Clark-st., cor. Madison.

FOR SALE—7 FEET ON TYLER, NEAR LINcoln-st. Two houses on Atlantic, near Fifty-first-st.; monthly payments. Houses and lots in Lawndale, on time or monthly payments. 3 lots corner of Paulina and Sixteenth-st. 80 ft. corner of Robey and Tyler-sts. Lots on Hoyne-av., near Byron-st. 16 feet on Wilcox-av.; cheap, $2,200; cheap. 24 feet on Union-place; $900; cheap. Two lots on Blue Island av., near Sixteenth-st.; cheap. Also, some business lots in new property. JOHN S. WAIT & CO., Room 26, Bryan Block.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE AND LOT AT A GREAT sacrifice; only a few steps from Jefferson-st. carp; price $1,400; terms easy. $1,850. KENNEDY & NEWELL, 79 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—100x75, CORNER OF VanBuren and Sherman-sts., 100x83, northeast corner of Jefferson-av. and DeKoven-sts.; parties wishing to improve no money required down. Inquire at 128 South Clark-st., in bank.

FOR SALE—GOOD LOTS ON ALL THE STREETS between Twenty-third and Thirty-ninth-sts., and between State and Halsted. All out of fire limits. Perfect titles. Warranty deeds. A very small payment down. J. H. KEELER, 145 Clark-st., cor. Madison. Agent wanted. ALBERT CRANE, 972 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, ON TERMS TO SUIT to parties wishing to build, lots on Western-av., Lexington, Polk, and Taylor-sts. Inquire of S. CALDWELL, at 155 South Clark-st., in bank.

FOR SALE—A NEW 2-STORY AND BASEMENT house, pressed-brick front, with stone trimmings; lot and barn. Price, $7,000 cash. Bargain. E. H. CUMMINGS, No. 100 East Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT, $6,000; ONE $6,500; one $8,000; one $9,500. One new 2-story and basement house, with bath and hot air, $7,000 cash; also $10,000 each. Also five cottages and 1 lots near Union Park. E. H. CUMMINGS, No. 100 East Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—ON INDIANA-AV., NEAR THIRTYfirst-st., 50x170, only $100 per foot; on Prairie-av., near Thirty-fifth-st., 50x170, $80 per foot. J. H. KEELER, 145 Clark-st., corner Madison.

FOR SALE—60x80 FEET ON SOUTHEAST CORNER of Lake and Peoria-sts.; also, 46 feet and 4 inches adjoining the 80 feet fronting on Wells. Inquire at 1140 Indiana-av. C. STOSE.

FOR SALE—OWNER MUST HAVE MONEY, AND will sell his lot on Sherman street with all brick house and lot $1,000 less than present cash value if taken at once; $1,450 can be made on it before May. J. S. SOOVEL, 76 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—BUILDING NOS. 93 AND 95 WEST Lake-st., with lease of lot until May 1, 1878. Inquire at No. 95 West Lake-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—FOR SMALL INVESTMENTS, WE are convinced that we offer as good an opportunity as can be found in the market. We are offering a very fine subdivision, close to depot, at low prices, and on easy terms, thus giving buyers a chance to share profits. Most beautiful location, 50x150 feet, nearly three times the usual size, only $100 to $175; must double in value in a short time. We are determined to sell. First purchasers get best lots. Will all be gone in 2 days. IVES & ROBINSON, Room 23, southeast corner Clark and Washington-sts.

FOR SALE—BY E. L. CANFIELD, 169 MADISONst. Englewood lots, near depot, church, and schools. Austin lots, near depot and schools. Wentworth-av. lots, near car shops. Lake Forest residence property, improved and vacant.

FOR SALE—TEN ACRES NEAR WEST SIDE depot, would make a very desirable subdivision. HENRY P. GEORGE, 89 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—$12 EACH, 240 LOTS, 25X125 FEET, dry, and title perfect, in Calumet, near new harbor; warranty deeds and abstracts furnished. T. B. BOYD, 180 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN—10 LOTS AT SOUTH ENglewood, near depot, at $150 each, to suit; owner must have money. Will sell singly. FRANCIS W. COREY & CO., Room 3 Methodist Church Block.

FOR SALE—AUSTIN AND NORWOOD PARK—WE have choice lots and blocks for sale or trade. WILSON, PECK & CO., 104½ Clark-st.

FOR SALE—20 ACRES IN SECTION 20, TOWN 40, Range 14, near Graceland. Terms to suit. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—FIVE AND TEN-ACRE BLOCKS IN south half of Section 5, Washington Heights. Two railway stations on and near the ground, making very easy and frequent access to the centre of the city. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—FARM OF 160 ACRES, AND ONE OF 80 acres, both in full cultivation, with houses, stable, and cribs; prices $35 and $30 per acre; will exchange for other property. J. W. HEDENBERG, Room 5, Morrison Block, southeast corner Clark and Madison.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—TO BUY A LOT IN GOOD LOCATION for grocery or dry goods trade, or house and lot, or lease with or without stock and fixtures. Address D 39, Tribune office.

WANTED—A SMALL FRUIT FARM, WITH GOOD improvements, near station; will give in exchange choice Chicago property.

For enstomers, houses on West or South Side, worth from $3,500 to $10,000.

LINGLE & DARLOW, 11 Otis Block, LaSalle-st.

WANTED—2 OR 3 LOTS, SOUTH OF VAN BURENst., and west of Ashland-av., for immediate improvement. TRUESDELL & BROWN, 175 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A LOT NEAR WEST KINZIE-ST., IN exchange for a beautiful home and large lot at Geneva, Ill. KENNEDY & NEWELL, 79 West Madison-st.

WANTED—TO INVEST ABOUT $3,000 CASH IN N 19, Tribune office. lots outside the fire limits. Owners address

WANTED—VACANT LOTS AND HOUSES AND lots south and north of Madison-st., on West Side. Prices must be reasonable and terms easy. We have plenty of purchasers. KENNEDY & NEWELL, 79 West Madison-st.

WANTED—REAL ESTATE—I WISH TO BUY A small house and lot worth about $3,500; $300 to $500 cash. Address 17 25, Tribune office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AGENTS MAKE $20 DAILY. THE WONDER OF the age. Dr. Thorpe's Herb Segars (no tobacco). Sure and speedy cure for catarrh, asthma, and consumption. $1 a box. NEW YORK MEDICAL OFFICE, 256 West Madison-st.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND miscellaneous goods of all kinds, by sending a letter to I. GELDER, Lone Store, 564 State-st.

OLD BOOKS—CASH PAID FOR BOOKS, MAGAzines, law, medical, and private libraries. CHAPIN BROS., 174 East Madison-st., 214 East Madison-st.

PRINTERS, ATTENTION!!—PRINTING WANTED in exchange for first-class sewing machine or furniture. TRUESDELL & BROWN, 175 West Madison-st.

SOLDIERS!—I SHALL VISIT WASHINGTON IN A few days, and will investigate as to the allowance of claims of soldiers who may desire such an investigation. G. AUGUSTUS HAVILAND, "Soldiers' Friend" Office, 264 Wabash-av.

THE MATRIMONIAL NEWS NO. 2 IS OUT, ENlarged. Ask your newsdealer for it. MATRIMONIAL NEWS COMPANY, Box 207, Chicago.

WANTED—A STOCK OF PAINTER'S GOODS, such as paints, oils, and brushes, in exchange for house and large lot 22 miles from Chicago. KENNEDY & NEWELL, 79 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A GOOD SAFE, TWO DESKS, BASEburner stove, railing, &c. Apply or address JOHNSON, care H. H. Chandler & Co.'s Newspaper Agency, 69 Madison-st.

WANTED—A HEALTH-LIFT OF DR. REILLY'S pattern; capacity about 700 pounds; price, and where to be seen. A 31, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO HOTEL MEN—BY A PARTY OF experience, to lease or purchase a first-class hotel in some thriving Western city. Address full particulars, B 63, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE—IN CHICAGO, A good paying drug store. Would like to pay part in real estate. Address B 77, Tribune office.

WANTED—INTELLIGENT YOUNG MEN TO learn and engage in the telegraphing business, at PORTER'S National Telegraph College, 139 LaSalle-st., Room 79.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—"SWEET AS A ROSE." CLARK AND Washington-sts., Saturday morning. Address O 61, Tribune office.

PERSONAL—MAY, I DON'T LIKE TO INTRUST person named. I came down same street you saw me Monday every morning and may meet you going up, and if so will hand you the article desired. PETIT.

PERSONAL—WEST MADISON-ST. CAR. LADY the lady who recognized the gent and got off the car between Morgan and Aberdeen-sts. consent to an interview? Address B 81, Tribune office, Tuesday, 10 a. m.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

West Side.

24 BISHOP-COURT, SECOND DOOR FROM MADison-st., near Union Park.—Front alcove room; also, rooms, singly or en suite, with first-class board, for gentlemen and wife or single gentlemen; gas, hot and cold water; all appointments first-class; house newly furnished throughout.

47 SOUTH HALSTED-ST.—TWO GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with pleasant room and board. Also a few day boarders accommodated.

623 WEST ADAMS-ST., NEAR UNION PARK.—One elegantly furnished suite, and one unfurnished suite, with board; location and accommodations first-class.

723 FULTON-ST.—ONE LARGE FRONT ROOM; hot and cold water in room; use of bath; suitable for man and wife or two gents. Day boarders accommodated.

A COMFORTABLE FRONT ROOM ON ASHland-av., convenient to street cars, for lady and gentleman. Address C 11, Tribune office.

WERER HOUSE, 126 WEST LAKE-ST.—GOOD rooms, with board by the day or week. Terms reasonable. Transient, $2 per day.

South Side.

2 HUBBARD-COURT—FURNISHED FRONT PARlor with board for gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen.

18 ELDRIDGE-COURT—SINGLE ROOM, WITH fire, for one or two gentlemen; references required.

43 HUBBARD-COURT—NEW BOARDING HOUSE. First-class board, with room, $4 to $5.50 per week, with use of piano. Day board, $3.50.

50 LARGE AV.—TWO GENTS AND WIVES CAN meet with handsome rooms and first-class board at very moderate prices.

429 WEST MONROE-ST.—ONE FURNISHED front room for gentleman and wife or two gentlemen with first-class board.

447 WABASH-AV.—ONE FURNISHED ROOM for one or two gentlemen, with board.

491 MICHIGAN-AV.—A LARGE FRONT ROOM, furnished, with hot and cold water, for gentleman and wife or gentlemen; first-class board.

499 SOUTH DEARBORN (MIRANSIDE)-ST., NEAR Twenty-ninth.—A most cheerful family hotel; excellent table and surprisingly low prices. Single rooms, $6.

540 WABASH-AV.—TO RENT WITH BOARD—a large front room neatly furnished, suitable for two gentlemen or gentleman and wife. Apply at front door, side of store.

546 MICHIGAN-AV.—TWO FRONT ROOMS with or without board, also one single room.

548 WABASH-AV., FURNISHED ROOM FOR gentleman and wife or two gentlemen; references required.

694 WABASH-AV.—A SINGLE FRONT ROOM, with board; references required.

751 WABASH-AV.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED front suites, with board, to gentlem

WASHINGTON.

(*Continued from the First Page.*)

pealing the act of June 4, 1872, regulating the construction of bridges across the Mississippi River; also a bill amendatory of the act of April 1, 1872, authorizing the construction of a bridge at Clinton, Iowa, and other bridges across the Mississippi.

JAPANESE CLAIMS.

The bill to pay the Government of Japan for land occupied by the United States in Japan for hospital purposes passed.

THE APPROPRIATIONS.

The consideration of the Legislative Appropriation bill was then resumed, and the amendment offered by Mr. Merrill (Vt.) yesterday, requiring that no judgment of the Court of Claims shall be paid, except to persons whose loyalty has been proved, was agreed to. Mr. Merrill explained that it was aimed principally against Lamar, one of the most obnoxious rebels this country had ever seen.

Mr. SHERMAN reviewed the amendment offered by him last week for raising the salaries of the Assistant Secretaries, Solicitor, Register, and Superintending Architect of the Treasury Department, Assistant Secretary of the Interior, Commissioner of Patents, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Commissioner of Agriculture, Commissioner of Customs, Auditors of the Treasury, Commissioner General of the Land Office, Commissioner of Pensions, and Assistant Postmaster General, Superintendent of the Money Order System, and Superintendent of Foreign Mails, to $4,000, and it was adopted.

On motion of Mr. CONKLING, the Secretary of the Senate was directed to cause a statement to be prepared showing the action of the Senate and House of Representatives in examining and counting the electoral votes for President and Vice President from 1789 down.

Mr. WINDOM moved to strike out the appropriation of $22,500 for additional clerks and compensation in the Treasury Department. Agreed to.

The bill to pay the expenses of the Mixed Claims Commission was passed, with an amendment appropriating $500,000 for work on the new Post Office in New York.

SALARIES OF CONGRESSMEN.

Mr. HILL said he was instructed by the Committee on Privileges and Elections to offer an amendment raising the salaries of Members of Congress to $7,000 per year.

Mr. WRIGHT moved to lay the amendment on the table—agreed to—yeas, 23; nays, 13.

Mr. WINDOM moved to strike out the provision of $8,500 to be expended at the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury—agreed to.

Mr. EDMUNDS moved to reconsider the vote by which Mr. Sherman's amendment raising the salaries of the Commissioner of Agriculture, Commissioner of Customs, and other officers to $4,000 per annum.

IN MEMORIAM.

Mr. BUCKINGHAM formally announced the death of the Hon. Julius L. Strong, late Representative from Connecticut, and he and Mr. FERRY eulogized the deceased. The ordinary resolutions were adopted, and the Senate

Adjourned.

HOUSE.

INDIAN APPROPRIATIONS.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the Senate amendments to the Indian Appropriation bill, and disposed of the same. A Committee of Conference was appointed on disagreeing vote.

COLORADO.

The House then took up the bill for the admission of Colorado as a State, which was discussed until 4 o'clock, when the

DEATH OF JULIUS S. STRONG,

late Representative from Connecticut, was announced and appropriate eulogies delivered, after which the House

Adjourned.

DETROIT.

A Husband Kidnaps His Wife, and Flees to Canada to Avoid Arrest—The Freight Blockade—Suicide.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Jan. 28.—Mrs. Louisa Chase, who left her husband, James Chase, on Dec. 31, going to her mother's house in Pontiac, and who with a baby 10 months old was forcibly taken from there by her husband and a few others on the 7th inst., was found in this city, yesterday, by detectives employed by her friends and taken back to Pontiac. Two of the men engaged in the kidnapping have been arrested and taken to Pontiac, where an examination is being held. The husband, Chase, is in Windsor, beyond the reach of arrest. It is stated that Mrs. Chase left her husband on account of his violent and dangerous temper. Where she has been since she was kidnapped is still a mystery. Chase is a Canadian, and said to be partly of Indian blood.

The Board of Trade to-day adopted a resolution appointing a Committee to inquire into the remedies for the frightful blockade at this point.

Duane Doty has declined the appointment as Superintendent of the House of Correction, and remains Superintendent of the Board of Education.

The body of an unknown man was found yesterday, hanging upon a tree, in Greenfield Township, three or four miles south of this city. It was frozen and covered with icicles, indicating that the suicide was committed before the last thaw. The body has been taken to the city for identification.

DES MOINES.

Meeting of the Patrons of Husbandry—Small-Pox.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DES MOINES, Jan. 28.—The Iowa State Grange of Patrons of Husbandry was in session to-day. Eight hundred delegates are here, representing seven hundred and seventy-six Granges, and a large number of the delegates are *en route* on delayed trains. But little business was transacted to-day, owing to the large crowd and unsettled condition of business. An effort was made to reduce the representation by allowing each county to send one delegate for each five delegates now in this city. This was defeated. A Committee was appointed to draft a memorial to the State Legislature asking immediate legislation on the subject of railroad tariffs. A Committee of Thirteen was appointed on Amendments to the Constitution and By-laws. The Treasurer reported $10,000 in the Treasury. A Committee was also appointed to investigate the expenses of the State Grange. It is understood that an investigation is to be made, very searching, for what reason the Grangers know best.

Master D. W. Adams delivered an annual address this forenoon. The sessions are all secret, no reporters being allowed admittance.

The first death by small-pox occurred to-day, being a small child. There is only one more case in the city.

PACIFIC COAST.

The Modoc War—Fears of Indian Raids in Southern Oregon.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 28.—On the morning of Jan. 25 Captain Jack attacked Colonel Bernard's camp, at the lower end of Tule Lake, and was repulsed, one Indian being killed and three wounded. All the horses were captured. The troops suffered no loss.

The people at Yangina Bay, Southern Oregon, are greatly alarmed, apprehensive of Indian raids and massacres. At Elk City the women and children have been taken on board the steamer Onetta for safety. The men of the town are now building a block-house. Many families have left the place and gone to Benton County for safety.

Railroad News.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., Jan. 28.—There is a large number of gentlemen here representing railroad corporations, and localities interested in the St. Croix land grant. Thus far, the Milwaukee & Paul Company have made the highest bid, proposing to build most of the road for the land, but it is intimated that the other party will go them better, and ultimately secure the Chippewa Valley support.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Jan. 28.—Judge Busteed to-day appointed W. L. Lanier Receiver of the Selma, Rome & Dalton Railroad on a bill filed to have the assets administered according to priority of claims.

CINCINNATI, O., Jan. 28.—The last rail will be laid on the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad at noon to-morrow, at a place called Miller's Ferry, 9 miles above the Falls of the Kanawha. This will complete the line from Huntington, West Virginia, on the Ohio River, to the seaboard.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 28.—The competition between the three trunk railroad lines, selling tickets between here and New York and return, ended this midnight by a compromise, whereby all resume the regular rates to-morrow. Tickets for a round trip to New York sold as low as $8 to-night before the compromise was effected.

FOREIGN.

Proposed Limitation to the Privileges of the French President in the Assembly.

The Carlist Insurrection in Spain Considered Crushed.

Sixteen Convents at Rome Seized by the Italian Government.

Ravages of the Yellow Fever at Rio Janeiro.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Jan. 28.—The Committee of Thirty have concluded their discussion of the Sub-Committee's Constitutional project. After passing a resolution affirming their powers to deal with the Constitutional questions which they have taken in hand, they adopted amendments to the decree proposed by the Sub-Committee, which provide for the creation of a second Legislative Chamber, for a new electoral law, and for restricting the President's privilege of addressing the Assembly to occasions when bills are before it. The draft of the decree, as amended, will be submitted to Thiers, with another amendment, which is yet in abeyance, permitting the Executive to speak in the Chamber on all important interpellations of the Government. Thiers will appear before the Committee on Friday and explain his views on the proposed decree.

CANADA.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TORONTO, Jan. 28.—Thirty-five tenders for the Welland Canal enlargement have been received by the Board of Works.

TORONTO, Jan. 27.—The canal delegation have accomplished their mission of getting the Government to postpone indefinitely the letting of the line recommended by the Board of Works engineers, known as the "Loop," or "St. Catharine's route," and to direct the Commissioners, Messrs. Gzowski and McAlpine, to immediately inspect the route from Queenstown to Chippawa, using the Niagara River as the harbor.

SPAIN.

MADRID, Jan. 28.—General Gonzales, commanding the Royal troops, routed a large force of Carlist insurgents led by the Cure of Santa Cruz. Thirty-five Carlists were killed, many wounded, and twenty taken prisoners. The band under Cassante Barehas have also been dispersed. The insurrection is completely crushed.

GERMANY.

BERLIN, Jan. 28.—The German Admiralty have decided to build no more large iron-clads at present, but to strengthen the coast defences by monitors and torpedoes.

PORTUGAL.

LISBON, Jan. 28.—The Portuguese Court goes into mourning for two months for the Dowager Empress of Brazil.

ITALY.

ROME, Jan. 28.—A Royal decree has been promulgated whereby the State formally takes possession of sixteen convents in Rome.

BRAZIL.

LISBON, Portugal, Jan. 28.—Advices to the 11th inst. from Rio Janeiro report the yellow fever raging there.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, Jan. 28.—Prince Napoleon disavows all responsibility for the recent newspaper announcement of his views in regard to the future policy of the Bonapartist family.

The Lord Chancellor of the Exchequer has again declined to entertain any proposals for a repeal of the malt tax.

NEW YORK.

The Phelps, Dodge & Co. Compromise—The Syndicate Business—City Reform—The Tweed Trial—Reduction in Telegraph Tolls—The Atlantic Steamship Company.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Jan. 28.—Tweed's trial is nearing its conclusion. To-day, the fourteenth of the trial, the prosecution closed. The counsel for the defence, omitting any formal opening to the jury, began the examination of their witnesses, announcing that they would probably close their testimony during the remaining three hours of the session. One or two witnesses will be briefly examined to-morrow morning, then the summing up of the counsel will begin. Each side is limited to five hours, so that the case will probably not go to the jury until Thursday evening. Mr. Fullerton will first address the jury for the defence, and will be followed by Mr. Peckham for the prosecution. Then Messrs. Graham and Tremain will close for the defence and the prosecution respectively.

Another line of American steamships has come to an inglorious end. The Atlantic Mail Steamship Company, New York to Havana, to-day discharged the crews of the steamships Moro Castle and Columbia. The eighty men thus dismissed were not paid, but were promised a settlement on Saturday. It is probable that the three steamers belonging to the Company will be sold at auction. Epitaph: Died of competition.

The Directors of the Western Union Telegraph Company have decided to send General Thomas T. Eckert, General Superintendent at New York, and Geo. B. Prescott, Electrician, to Europe during the coming month for the purpose of examining into the practical construction and working of the pneumatic despatches and various branches of the telegraph service as operated there.

Of the $500,000 paid to the Government by Phelps, Dodge & Co., to compromise their frauds on the Custom House, it is reported that the United States Treasury receives but $260,000. The remaining $240,000 seems to have been divided among United States officials who effected the compromise, and are now representing that $260,000 was the total sum paid the officer. A prominent Custom House officer gives the following as the reasons controlling the Secretary of the Treasury in accepting the compromise. First, the promptitude with which the firm, on intimation that there had been undervaluations in invoices, produced all their books and papers, soliciting a thorough investigation, and the fact that it was perfectly demonstrated that the senior member of the firm was entirely ignorant of the undervaluations having been made. Third, the direct and frank offer made by him to pay the full amount of value of the articles undervalued as soon as the undervaluation was demonstrated. Fourth, the uncertainty attending the result of a suit brought to recover the full amount of the value of all the invoices in which the undervalued goods formed only parts, especially in view of the action taken by the firm when suspicion was directed towards it. Fifth, the probability that in no event would a jury give a verdict for more than the value of the articles undervalued, and the expense which would be incurred and the value of time lost by the trial of the suit. To the above list of probable reasons, must be added a private divide of $240,000 among United States officials intrusted with the duty of bringing the smugglers to justice.

It is reported that the new 5 per cent loan of $300,000,000 will be placed in market simultaneously here and in London, by both Syndicates.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

NEW YORK, Jan. 28.—At a meeting of the Committee of Seventy, last night, it was decided to advocate holding municipal elections in the spring. Members of the Committee have visited Albany in the interest of city reform.

In the Tweed trial, the case for the prosecution was closed, and the defence was opened by the calling of witnesses to impeach evidence of A. J. Garvey, and to show his animus in giving evidence, by proving he said in Court, when not on the stand, that he would send Tweed to State Prison if he hung for it, but the Court ruled out the greater part as irrelevant, or contrary to the rule. Counsel also wanted to show that Tweed's duties as Street Commissioner made it impossible for him to do more than attach his signature to them; that he could not scrutinize them, and hence could not be charged guilty of wilful neglect; but the Court held that a public officer, when he could not give proper attention to his office, had the remedy to resign. At half-past 4, the counsel for the defence having no more witnesses present, asked leave to introduce witnesses to-morrow, promising to occupy less than an hour's time, and the Court adjourned.

The announcement is officially made that from and after Feb. 1, 1873, all rates between the offices of the Western Union Telegraph Company for ten words, that are now more than $2.50, will be reduced to that amount. This includes messages to and from the Pacific coast.

The attachment on behalf of William W. Watson, Assignee of James M. Ingersoll, against A. W. Dimmock, President of the Atlantic Mail Steamship Company, for the recovery of $23,678, has proven ineffectual. The attachment, when presented at the office of the Company, was met with a certificate setting forth that Dimmock had nothing whatever to do with the Company.

A Sheriff's Jury has awarded Wemyss Jobson $10,000 damages in a suit brought by the latter against United States Marshal Sharpe. The complaint alleged that the Marshal exercised undue violence in ejecting the plaintiff from his office, and severely injured one of his arms.

The motion on the bill of exceptions in the Stokes case will be heard on Saturday.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

KANSAS.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TOPEKA, Jan. 28.—On the first ballot in extra session at noon to-day, Pomeroy received 40 votes in the House and 10 in the Senate; Howe received 19 votes in the House and 5 in the Senate. In both Houses 18 votes were D. P. Lowe, and 18 for Dr. C. A. Logan. The remaining votes were divided between Governor Osborn, Charles Robinson, John T. Morton, John M. Price, John J. Ingalls, and Colonel Phillips. Pomeroy's supporters are jubilant, and claim that the Senator will be re-elected in the first ballot in joint convention to-morrow. Everything foreshadows the return of Pomeroy.

The Senate, to-day, passed a resolution authorizing the appointment of a commission to make an investigation of the charge preferred against Pomeroy by Edmund Clarke, the alleged forger of the Pomeroy-Ross letter.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 28.—Specials from Topeka, Kan., says that a rumor prevailed there yesterday that Senator Caldwell would resign to-day.

WISCONSIN.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SENATE.

MADISON, Wis., Jan. 28.—The railroad contest is fairly inaugurated in both Houses, a similar bill to that introduced last evening in the Assembly having been introduced in the Senate to-day, by the Chippewa Valley interest, which hold the balance of power, and will go where they are surest of getting a railroad. This bill gives the St. Croix & Superior land grant to the Milwaukee & St. Paul Company, conditioned on bonds for building a road from some point on the St. Croix River to Hudson, and thence to Lake Superior and Bayfield; sixty miles this year, forty miles yearly; and, also from some point on the Mississippi below Lake Pepin, up the Chippewa Valley to Chippewa Falls and Menominee, and a section from the Mississippi to Durand, or from Eau Claire to Chippewa Falls, within a year.

Memorials for the repeal of the laws exempting property from taxation keep coming into both Houses. Bills were introduced to make the Town Board a Board of Review, with the Town Assessor; to appropriate $10,000 to the Superintendent of Public Property for stationery; providing that when a man dies and does not leave funds enough to pay the expenses of administration, his real property may be mortgaged for that purpose.

Bills passed to appropriate $20,000 for the Institute for the Education of the Blind at Janesville; $25,500 for the Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb at Delavan; $64,500 for the Industrial School for Boys at Waukesha, $37,000 of which is for current expenses for the ensuing year, and the balance for permanent improvements; $500 to the Visiting Committee of 1872.

ASSEMBLY.

A memorial of the Northern Wisconsin Press Association for the adoption of measures to promote immigration to the northern part of the State was presented.

Resolutions were offered: Of inquiry in regard to the propriety of a Compulsory Education law, and securing a supply of water for the Capitol from the lakes; that hereafter the Legislature will hold a session on Saturday forenoon; authorizing the taking of further testimony in the contested case of Weiss and Bond.

A resolution protesting against Post Office box and drawer rent, as obstacles to cheap postage, was referred.

Bills were introduced: Providing that in appeals in civil actions all testimony shall be made part of record, and that there shall be no bill of exceptions to a trial before a Referee; amending Chapter 60 General Laws of 1862, relative to plaintiffs' costs in Justices' Courts; to amend an act of 1861 relative to steamboats navigating certain waters of this State, by requiring all such vessels to be provided with a spark-catcher; to regulate the salary of District Attorneys; amending Chapter 7, Revised Statutes so as to require each ballot to be marked with the number of voters on the poll list, so that, in case of contest, illegal votes may be identified; authorizing the Red Wing & Menominee Railroad Company to bridge the Mississippi River near Red Wing; to prevent the careless use of fire-arms, by making it a penal offence to point them at one; to authorize the Sturgeon Bay Canal Company to issue mortgage bonds on the canal and lands granted to aid in its construction; to prevent the multiplicity of actions on the same cause; to amend Chapter 1,443, Revised Statutes, so that the holder of a certificate of sale under foreclosure of mortgage should have the same right of action for waste as the holder on execution; to amend Section 83, Chapter 19, Revised Statutes, so that a refusal of Supervisors to lay out a highway should be final for three years instead of one year.

Memorial to Congress was presented for such an amendment to the law taxing State bank circulation, that when they deposit with the State Treasurer the same amount and kind of securities as National Banks are required to deposit with the United States Treasurer, they shall be put on the same footing as regards taxation.

A joint resolution was adopted directing the Governor to open correspondence with the authorities of the States of New York, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Minnesota, Iowa, and Massachusetts in regard to a canal between Buffalo and Albany, with a view of ascertaining at what price the State of New York would agree to sell said canal and keep it in good repair, and free from tolls, and what co-operation could be secured in the purchase of said canal.

INDIANA.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SENATE.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 28.—A large number of reports from committees were submitted and referred.

A joint resolution was reported from the Committee on Public Printing, which was adopted, authorizing the late State Printer to finish binding the reports of the State Board of Agriculture and Superintendent of Public Instruction, provided that he shall not charge for such binding any greater price than common rates for similar work in other buildings in this City of Indianapolis; to finish the printing and presswork of the the laws and journals of the late special session of the General Assembly, the reports of the State Prisons, North and South, and the State Normal School, provided that he is not authorized to fold, stitch, or bind any such, except upon special contract. The Governor, Secretary, and Treasurer of State are joined with the Auditor for the purpose of examining the bills and accounts of the late State Printer, and the Auditor shall not approve or draw warrants for any account or bill, unless approved also by the Governor, Secretary, and Treasurer of State.

The Senate Divorce bill was reported back from the Judiciary Committee, with a recommendation that it pass. The causes for divorce are the same as those enumerated in the House bill.

A resolution was offered directing the Doorkeeper to rescind all contracts for newspapers.

HOUSE.

Bills were introduced to restrain animals running at large, and amend the Felony and Treason acts of June 10, 1852, and May 11, 1861; providing imprisonment for life as the highest punishment for the various forms of the crime of murder; prohibiting plank, macadamized, and gravel road companies from taking toll of any person going over their roads to or from church or Sunday-school on Sunday; to authorize cemetery companies to own or construct horse railways; to establish Superior Courts; concerning enclosures, trespassing animals, and partition fences—one man shall not join his fence to another without consent; to provide for a State Inebriate Asylum; to amend the Practice act, regulating fees of officers.

The Divorce bill was so amended as to provide that all marriages prohibited by law shall be void.

The bill allowing the Governor to parole jail prisoners confined for offences against the criminal law, was passed; also declaring that no newspapers, stamps, or stationery shall ever come into any appropriation bill in the General Assembly.

In the afternoon the special order, being the Senate concurrent resolution to engage an official reporter for each House, and to provide for the publication of the reports, was taken up, and after discussion the vote resulted—yeas 30; nays 42.

The bill appropriating $55,000 for the enlargement of the House of Refuge passed.

The bill to regulate the granting of divorces was taken up, considered, and engrossed, and placed on a third reading. It limits the causes to seven, as follows: Adultery, impotency, abandonment by either party for three years, cruel and inhuman treatment, failure of the husband to provide for two years, habitual drunkenness for three years, or conviction of any infamous crime. The petitioner for a decree of divorce must be able to prove a *bona fide* residence in the State for two years. Parties against whom a judgment of divorce has been rendered without other notice than publication in the newspapers may have the same opened at any time within two years, so far as relates to the care, support and custody of the children, and they may further at any time within two years after the rendering of such judgment have the same opened and be allowed to defend as well on the granting of the divorce as in the disposition of property and allowance of alimony.

IOWA.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DESMOINES, Jan. 28.—The House, to-day, resumed, in Committee of the Whole, the consideration of Title 14 of Courts of original Jurisdiction, and making, after much discussion, a number of amendments, passed the bill. An additional chapter was added to Title 4, relating to county, township, town, and city organization, making any officer of any municipal corporation, who may vote to increase the debt of said corporation beyond the limit fixed by law, and any officer signing or executing bonds, &c., personally liable for the amount in excess of such limit.

The Senate amendments to Title 7, relating to bridges and highways, were concurred in, and the bill passed.

The Senate bill, Title 14, relating to trade and commerce, was considered in the Committee of the Whole; a few amendments were made, and afterwards the bill passed.

In the Senate, to-day, the President changed his decision of yesterday on the Revenue bill, and, entertaining the motion, the vote by which the bill was lost was reconsidered, and its consideration postponed. The resolution relative to the refusal of S. E. Rankin, late State Treasurer, and Treasurer of the Agricultural College, who refused to answer certain questions asked him by the Committee of Investigation, was considered. The Chairman of the Committee, Senator Shane, stated that the Committee could obtain the facts sought to be obtained from Rankin from other sources. After a short discussion the consideration of the resolution was postponed till next week. Senate bill No. 4, relating to county, township, town, and city organizations, with the House amendments, was considered. The Senate refused to concur in a number of the House amendments, and referred Chapter 10 of incorporated cities and towns to the Committee, adhering to the amendment made to the bill making an appropriation for the payment of the postage of members. A Conference Committe was ordered. It was decided to hold but one session per day hereafter, commencing at 8:30 a. m. Adjourned.

MICHIGAN.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KALAMAZOO, Mich., Jan. 28.—A special train of two cars, containing about fifty members of the Legislature, several accompanied by their wives and daughters, left Lansing at 10 o'clock this morning, and arrived at Jackson at 11:30. They immediately visited the State Prison, saw the prisoners at dinner, and inspected the shops. Governor Bagley arrived from Detroit, and also visited the Prison. Of the Senate Committee on State Prison, Messrs. McGowan, Ely, and Crosby were present; also of the House Committee, Messrs. Parsons, Lewis, and Robinson. The general impression of the visitors was very favorable, particularly as to the management. It was generally remarked that the cells are too small. It is also thought that the work of the prisoners is hired out too cheaply to contractors.

The party has just arrived at Kalamazoo.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

JACKSON, Jan. 28.—The Michigan Legislature started from Lansing, this morning, on a biennial tour of visitation to the State institutions. The visit to-day was to the State Prison, in this city. The present status of the institution was found to be the following: Number of convicts, 606, of whom there are 6 women. Nearly 50 are sentenced for life, and 32 of them to solitary confinement; but, according to the recent decision of the Board, the sentences to solitary confinement are not executed. All the convicts are required to labor. The convicts at present are in a very healthy condition, none being actually ill in the hospital. All the work is done upon the contract system. The institution is now self-sustaining. Many improvements are desired, for which an appropriation of $80,000 will be asked of the present Legislature, which will probably be granted.

ARKANSAS.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Jan. 28.—In the Senate, to-day, the Election Committee reported in the case of Wheat *vs.* Dooley, from the Twelfth District, two reports. The Republican members favor the sitting member, Dooley. The Democrats oppose. No action was taken in the House. Pindall, Democrat, whose seat was contested by Rankin, Republican, was confirmed in his seat. A joint resolution was introduced in the House, memorializing Congress not to pass Sumner's bill to strike from the battle flags of the Union the names of the victories won in the late war.

OHIO.

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 28.—In the House, this afternoon, the bill to increase the salary of Judges of the Supreme Court from $3,000 to $3,600 failed to pass; also the House bill to provide that five years' practice of dentistry shall be equivalent to a diploma from any dental society.

In the Senate, the Senate bill to give the Mayor of Cincinnati a veto power passed.

ALABAMA.

MONTGOMERY, Jan. 28.—The Legislative entanglement still continues.

A DOMESTIC TRAGEDY.

A Man and Wife Charged with the Murder of their Servant Girl and Her Illegitimate Child.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 28.—Frank C. Babbitt, and his wife, residing in the town of Sigel, Chippewa County, Wis., are in custody, charged with the crime of having caused the death of a German servant girl in this family named Mary Jorn and her illegitimate infant, of which Babbitt is believed to have been the father. The young woman died shortly after the child was born, and the child's body was found in the attic, and had been strangled. Babbitt is a man of some intelligence, and is about 31 years of age, and his wife, who is a woman of medium intellect, is about 26 years of age. They have four little children, who, when the parents were taken to jail, were given into the care of neighbors.

Railroad Accidents.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Jan. 28.—A freight train south on the River Railroad ran into an insane woman, sitting on the end of a trestle bridge, five miles north of Guttenburg. The engine knocked her off the bridge, and injured her so badly as to render necessary an amputation of one leg.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Jan. 28.—The Eastern express last night on the Michigan Central ran into the head of a freight train bound West, which had backed on a side-track, but left its engine and one or two cars projecting on the main track. No lives were lost, but both engines and several cars were badly damaged.

DETROIT, Jan. 28.—On Sunday afternoon, Giles Downer, wife, and son were sleigh-riding in a road running parallel with the Michigan Central Railroad track, at Wayne, when the horses gave a spring, landing with the sleigh upon the track just as the train was passing. The sleigh was demolished, Mrs. Downer was killed, and Mr. Downer and his son were bruised.

The Massachusetts Suffragans.

BOSTON, Jan. 28.—The Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association held an annual meeting here to-day. The old Board of officers was re-elected, and resolutions adopted containing the customary appeal to the public.

Arrested for Forgery.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 28.—Edmund Gay, *alias* George Wilson, a Canadian, was arrested last night, and taken to Quebec, charged with committing forgeries in that city amounting to $5,000.

FIRES.

Burning of the National Theatre at Washington.

Destructive Conflagrations at Green Bay and Springfield.

Miscellaneous Small Fires.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 28.—The residence, known in this city as the Matteson Mansion, was burned this evening. The fire was discovered at 7 o'clock, and, before the arrival of the engines, the building was past salvation. The handsome furniture, books, and works of art were food for the flames, which soon broke out from every window and mounted to the turret. The efforts of the firemen were futile, and attention was directed to prevent the greenhouses, barns, and outside property from catching. All Springfield was congregated, in the bitter cold, to witness the destruction of the most elegant structure in the city. Some little furniture was saved. A life-size statue of Douglas lay prostrate in the snow. The origin of the conflagration is not positively known. Some attribute it to incendiarism, but the preponderance of evidence is in favor of the theory that it was caused by the heating apparatus. Governor Matteson was in Chicago, and his son-in-law, R. E. Goodell, to whom the building belonged, in New York. Mrs. Goodell had arrived from Chicago on the evening train, and was at a friend's house when the destruction of her own began. The building cost $180,000 some fourteen years ago, and the furniture was valued at $30,000, the total loss being about $120,000. It was insured for $40,000 in the Cairo agency of Safford, Munn & Handee.

MADISON, Wis., Jan. 28.—Vaughn & Sons' agricultural implement warehouse was destroyed by fire this morning. The loss is $10,000; insured in the North American for $2,000.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 28.—McCrea, Maury & Co.'s distillery was destroyed by fire this morning. It burned very rapidly, and but little was saved. About 1,000 barrels of whiskey and highwines were burned. The loss is estimated at $80,000; insurance, $35,000. The building belonged to John Lumsden, and was insured for $6,000; valued at $12,000. F. M. Young's family, residing in the second story of the distillery, barely escaped, losing everything.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—The National Theatre was entirely destroyed by fire this morning. The loss on the Imperial Hotel, adjoining the theatre, is $30,000. The loss on the theatre, which is owned by Wm. H. Rapley, is estimated at $100,000, upon which there is an insurance of $140,000. Manager Saville lost his entire wardrobe. Mrs. Saville, the leading actress at the theatre, also lost heavily in this respect. The building was the third on this site which has been destroyed by fire, the last time being about fifteen years ago; Mrs. James Oates, with her burlesque company, had just commenced an engagement, last night being the first performance. The company saved their wardrobe, music, and instruments, with some slight and comparatively trifling exceptions.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Jan. 27.—A fire at 3 o'clock this morning destroyed La Barge Bros.' bakery. Loss, $2,000; insurance on stock, $500. The building was old, and owned by Ira Hanson, and valued at $1,000.

At Iowa Falls, at 4 a. m., a fire caught in the servants' room of the St. James Hotel, from hot bricks, which they had carried to bed. The main building and south wing were totally destroyed. Loss, $5,000; insurance, $2,500.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Jan. 28.—About 4 o'clock this morning the old Hill & Vaughn warehouse, near the East Madison Depot, formerly used as a freight depot for the Galena & Chicago Road, took fire and was destroyed. The building was worth $1,000; no insurance. A. W. Vaughn & Son had some $5,000 worth of agricultural implements, pumps, wind-mills, etc., which were destroyed; $2,000 insurance in the North America, of Philadelphia. Other losses make the aggregate about $10,000.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 28.—A fire at Green Bay last night, burned T. B. Shetter's brick block, occupied by Day & Whiting, wholesale grocers, and George Sommers, dry goods. Losses: Shetter, $15,000; Day & Whiting, $55,000; Sommers, $52,000.

THE COLD SPELL.

War Department Prognostications for To-Day—Reports from Various Points.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, DIVISION OF TELEGRAMS AND REPORTS FOR THE BENEFIT OF COMMERCE, WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—Probabilities—For New England, winds veering to fresh and brisk northwesterly, rising barometer, and generally clear and very cold weather. For the Middle States, winds veering to fresh and brisk northwesterly, and possibly northeasterly, with clear and very cold weather, excepting possibly cloudy weather and light snow from Virginia to Southeastern New York, with northeasterly winds. For the Southern States, east of the Mississippi, high and rising barometer, fresh and brisk northwesterly to northeasterly winds, increasing to possibly high, from Western Louisiana to Florida, and generally clearing, very cold weather, excepting cloudy weather and rain areas along the coast. From Missouri and the Ohio Valley to the Upper Lakes and Lake Erie generally clear and cold weather, but winds gradually backing to westerly and southerly, with falling barometer and rising temperature. From Kansas to Minnesota, falling barometer, rising temperature, fresh to brisk southerly and southeasterly winds, and possibly increasing cloudiness.

CHICAGO, Jan. 28.—The Signal Service telegrams report intensely cold weather in the Northwest. The mercury at Breckinridge, Minn., indicated 36 below zero at daylight; at Duluth, 24 below; at St. Paul, 24 below; at Marquette, 23 below; Escanaba, 8 below; at Alpena, 5 below; at Milwaukee, 4 below; at Chicago, 4 above; at St. Louis, 2 above; at Indianapolis, 7 above; at Detroit, 14 above. The intense frigidity extends westward to the Rocky Mountains, the mercury at Cheyenne indicating 16 below; at Omaha, 10 below; at Davenport, 10 below. Throughout the East and South there was a moderately cold temperature—at New Orleans, 43; at Memphis, 22; Jacksonville, Fla., 58; Charleston, 42; Washington, 24; New York, 26; Boston, 17; Portland, 19; Quebec, 4; Montreal, 17; Albany, 24; Buffalo, 24; Cincinnati, 16. Snowing at Detroit, Toledo, Cleveland, Toronto, and Kingston, Canada. Generally cloudy throughout the Middle and Southern States.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, Jan. 28.—To-day was the coldest this winter, the thermometer at different points indicating from 14 to 37 degrees below zero. At Marshalltown it was 28 below; at Oakley, forty-four miles north, 37 below; at Mason City, eighty-eight miles north, 35 below; at Boone, fifty-two miles west, 34 degrees; at Oskaloosa, fifty-seven miles south, 23 below, while at Lansing and McGregor, forty-five and sixty miles north of Dubuque, it is 20 below; at Osage 40 below, and at Dubuque 14 below. Railroad travel is greatly interfered with, every train being from five to twelve hours late. Owing to the drifting of the old snow, the trains on the Cedar Falls & Minnesota branch are snowed in. The Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Minnesota Road attempted to run a train from Austin, Minn., over the Milwaukee & St. Paul Road and the Illinois Central, to the junction of their road, at Cedar Falls, their main line being still impassable from snow, but were unsuccessful, getting stuck in the snow drift on the Milwaukee & St. Paul Road, where it still remains, with no prospect of getting out till the weather moderates.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Jan. 28.—A snow storm set in again this afternoon. The ground was covered for two or three inches. The weather to-night is intensely cold, and the streets icy. Most of the street cars have stopped. The supply of coal is nearly exhausted. Navigation above is again suspended by ice.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Jan. 28.—To-day has been the coldest day known here for many years, the thermometer ranging from 20 degrees to 22 degrees below zero. A severe snow storm has prevailed north and east of this place for several days past, and reports of parties having perished from exposure and cold are numerous.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DES MOINES, Jan. 28.—This morning there was the coldest weather known here for twelve years, 28 deg. below zero at sunrise.

Telegraphic Brevities.

The testimony is closed in the Wharton trial.

John Hunt, of Cairo, accidentally killed himself on Monday, while fooling with a shot-gun.

There have been two well-defined cases of small-pox in Wilmington, Ill., and ten cases of varioloid, all told. Only one patient died; all the rest are now able to be up and around the house, and no new cases have made their appearance.

On Monday afternoon a young man from Kalamazoo, Mich., employed in the Eames' hub factory in Cairo, had his arm sawed off and sustained other injuries. He is not likely to recover.

A stranger, name unknown, was brutally murdered near Shawnee, Perry County, Ohio, on Monday night, by a man named Stoekle. The murderer escaped, and has not yet been arrested.

G. G. Grady, of circus notoriety, who keeps a disgraceful variety theatre in Fort Wayne, was brought before the Mayor yesterday morning on the affidavit of Samuel E. Mares, city editor of the *Gazette*, for violation of a city ordinance which forbids a public entertainment in a liquor saloon. He was fined $10 and costs, and warned to keep shady hereafter.

The eighteenth anniversary of the Young Men's Christian Association of Philadelphia was celebrated by that organization last night in the Academy of Music. The Hons. Schuyler Colfax and Henry Wilson were present and made addresses. The Rev. Dr. Hall, of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, New York, Rev. Dr. Henry Warren and Rev. Dr. Mutchmore, of Philadelphia, also delivered addresses.

THE GREELEY WILL.

Proceedings Before the Surrogate of White Plains on Monday.

NEW YORK, Jan. 28.—At White Plains, yesterday, the Greeley will case was again before the Surrogate, no compromise having been made between the proponents and the contestants. Neither of the Misses Greeley were present, and the only directly interested party in Court was Mr. Storrs, the executor of the will of 1871. Joseph H. Choate appearing as counsel for the Misses Greeley, said that if a two weeks' postponement were granted, he was satisfied that a compromise would be effected. Besides, he desired to give the case further examination. The case had now a different phase, as all the legatees under the disputed will of 1871 had signed a renunciation, and no others had a right to press claims against the estate. The Surrogate decided that the executors of the will of 1871 could appear.

Oliver Johnson, formerly of the *Tribune*, was then called as the first witness. He said that Mr. Greeley spoke to him at the time of his wife's death as a ruined man. He reproached himself with having destroyed the *Tribune*, and seemed to have wildness in his appearance. He remarked that he wished he was dead, instead of his wife. The witness became then impressed that Mr. Greeley was not rational. Such conversations were frequent at that time. About Nov. 13, at the meeting of the *Tribune* stockholders, Mr. Greeley said that he had deceived us all. He was somewhat incoherent. He was not fierce, but somewhat melancholy. The witness had a conviction then that Mr. Greeley was deranged. Again, on Nov. 19, the witness had a conversation with him, in which he spoke of the affairs of the *Tribune*. The witness was satisfied that he was insane. Mr. Greeley was benevolent with his means. The witness did not know why he should have left his youngest daughter under the guardianship of his eldest. On the cross-examination, the witness said that the first time he noticed any strangeness in Mr. Greeley was on Oct. 27, at a meeting of the *Tribune* Trustees. The witness replied to Mr. Greeley that he was not ruined. Many also replied to him that the *Tribune* was not ruined.

Runkle, one of the Trustees of the *Tribune*, also testified that, at the above meeting of the Trustees, Mr. Greeley seemed distressed and used very strange language. He regarded Mr. Greeley as being out of his mind. The witness knew of only one claim, of $5,000—or one note—and another note of $900, of Sinclair's, due then to Mr. Greeley.

Alvin J. Johnson was next called. He felt embarrassed at being catechised on disagreeable matters about one whom he loved. On Nov. 2, 1872, Mr. Greeley manifested strangeness at the witness' house, where he was staying. He found him trying to pack his things to go, and told the witness that when he brought his things from Dr. Bayard's he did not wish to go away until he was carried to Greenwood. The witness was then impressed that he was not right in his mind. As early as in September Mr. Greeley seemed laboring under trouble. At a time before Mrs. Greeley's death Mr. Greeley showed signs of a disordered mind. Apartments had been rented for him in New York, but he was continually using expressions to the witness that he was wholly ruined, and had no money. He appeared to be entirely occupied with his imagined bankruptcy. On Nov. 9 he said he wanted $40,000 to get him out of his trouble, and that he would be sent to the Penitentiary for breaking open Mrs. Greeley's will. He then said he wanted $1,000 for ten minutes, which witness let him have. He wanted to assign his *Tribune* stock, but as he seemed not in a fit state, the matter rested. The Court adjourned to Feb. 3.

A CONFIDENCE OPERATOR IN LIMBO.

Yesterday afternoon H. J. Howard, one of the most noted confidence men in Chicago, was arrested at the Great Eastern Depot, by Officer Lachey, under the following circumstances: An old gentleman from Pennsylvania was waiting on the platform for the departure of the Eastern express, when Howard approached him, and asked him where he was going. The old gentleman having informed him, Howard said he was going in the same direction. After a few moments conversation, during which Howard completely won the old man, he opened his pocketbook and showed the Keystone citizen a $1,000 Government bond. This, he said, he would give the old gentleman if he would give him the small sum of $100 to get home on. The old gentleman had just placed the money in the hands of Howard, when Officer Lachey laid his hand on that gentleman's shoulder, and informed him that he would have to forego his contemplated trip, and walk with him to the Central Station. He consented so to do, and this morning will be tried before Scully.

CITY ITEMS.

The alarm of fire from Box 361, at 9:30 last evening, was caused by a fire breaking out at No. 565 South Canal street, occupied by T. Marshall. It was extinguished with slight damage.

A fire occurred, about half-past 10 o'clock last night, at No. 508 West Madison street, in a house belonging to H. T. Edwards, occupied by George Kerr. The cause of the fire could not be ascertained, as the inmates were all absent at the theatre. The house and furniture were damaged $1,200. Fully insured.

Detective Ed. Miller yesterday evening recovered the goods stolen from Lake street, a few doors west of Union Park Station, last Saturday night, and arrested the thief, who gave the name of Jim Blanchard. The goods were valued at $200, and were found secreted in the fellow's room near the store.

A Telegraphic Feat.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CAMBRIDGE CITY, Ind., Jan. 28.—This morning at 10 o'clock James W. Carpenter, importer of Scotch granite monuments, telegraphed to his house in Aberdeen, Scotland, in relation to some large monuments. The despatch was received there and answered, the time consumed from the sending to the reception of the answer being one hour and twenty-three minutes. The answer not being satisfactory, Mr. Carpenter cabled them again, and received his answer in one hour and fifty minutes, accepting his proposition. The whole time occupied being less than four hours. If any one can beat this, we willingly say "next."

Embezzlement.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 28.—Merritt Leggett, clerk of United States Paymaster Reese, and Frank Burdett, a "roper in" for a gambling house, were before United States Commissioner Merriweather to-day, charged with embezzling $3,300, the property of the United States. It appears that this sum was in a satchel, locked up in a safe at the office of the Paymaster. Leggett visited a gambling house and played largely, buying the "chips" on credit. He lost heavily, and, on making a settlement, sent Burdett with the key of the safe to get the money, which he did. The next day Leggett went to Cincinnati, where he was arrested. The case was continued till to-morrow.

The Kentucky Capital.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 28.—At a meeting of Committees of the Board of Trade and the City Council this evening on the subject of the proposed removal of the State Capital from Frankfort to Louisville, a resolution was adopted, pledging the city to give the State half a million, and provide suitable buildings, until others can be erected. The resolution will be presented in the City Council to-morrow night, and ratified will be sent up to the Legislature by the Committees.

Georgia Finances.

ATLANTA, Ga., Jan. 28.—The American bondholders propose to Governor Smith to furnish the State of Georgia the money required from time to time within the next twelve months for the payment of the past, due, and maturing interest, if the State will, among other things, guarantee to the *bona fide* holders the payment of the semi-annual gold bonds, issued under the act of October, 1870, in new State bonds, at 90 cents on the dollar, upon the surrender to the State of the bonds now outstanding.

A Frightful Case of Cruelty.

From the Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

One of the most hideous and revolting cases of cruelty to animals of which the human brute is capable recently occurred in Worthington. A citizen of the place, having a balky horse, after trying various methods to make him draw, finally slip-noosed a strong clothes-line on the tongue of the poor beast, and then attached such a power to the line that the tongue was actually torn out by the roots. Ashamed of his work, the owner hid this gory and mangled member in the snow, but he did not possess enough humanity to put the agonized animal out of his misery. The buried tongue was found by some boys, and a full exposure of the cruelty followed. The suffering beast was found in the stable, still living. A suit was immediately brought against the offender, and he was to have a hearing before Trial Justice Brewster, of Worthington, yesterday.

Contested Congressional Election in Arkansas.

LITTLE ROCK, Jan. 28.—Colonel John M. Bradley, Republican candidate for Congressman-at-Large in the late election, has commenced a contest against Hydes, Reformer, who received the certificate of election.

The Florida Senatorship.

TALLAHASSEE, Jan. 28.—The Senatorial contest still continues, both Houses balloting daily without a result. General Henry S. Sanford, ex-Minister to Belgium, is a new candidate.

Supreme Court Judges in Ohio.

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 28.—Wildam H. West today resigned his position as Judge of the Supreme Court, to take effect Feb. 25. Walter F. Stone, of Sandusky, was appointed to fill the vacancy.

Obituary.

LONDON, Jan. 28.—The Rev. Adam Sedgwick, the English geologist, is dead, aged 85 years.

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 28.—CATTLE—To-day 133, making the total for the week thus far 2,482, or 145 cars against 141 cars the same time last week. Market active for cattle good at ¼c advance on last week's closing prices; common stock holding strong at last week's rates. The attendance was good, and with a heavy snow storm prevailing and the prospects of light receipts for the next day or so, bidding became spirited. About 1,600 were disposed of. Sales: 793 Illinois steers, 1,010 to 1,445 lbs, at $5.50@7.25; 17 Illinois cows, 1,094, at $4.25; 182 Ohio steers, 1,030 to 1,290 lbs, at $5.50@6.12½; 39 Michigan steers, 1,000 to 1,317 lbs, at $4.50@6.00; 256 Missouri steers, 1,225 to 1,237 lbs, at $5.75@6.00; 61 Indiana steers, 1,090 to 1,317 lbs, at $5.50@6.00.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—To-day, 3,400, making the total for the week, thus far, 6,000, against 4,000 the same time last week. Market not yet opened. There has been less "scab" or diseased sheep here than for six weeks past. Some farmers, however, have been guilty of shipping in their droves of sheep intended for market ewes heavy with lambs, and efforts will be made to punish the guilty parties.

HOGS—To-day, 3,200, making the supply for the week 7,500, against 11,600 the same time last week. Light receipts, and the snow blockade west have caused prices to run up rapidly since last week. Yesterday, 2,600 Illinois and Ohio hogs, averaging 180 to 300 lbs, sold at $4.90@5.10. To-day, there is not sufficient in the pens to supply the ordinary demand, and prices rule at $5.25@5.30.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 28.—BREADSTUFFS—Corn—Supply light; firm at 68@70c. Oats firm at 50@52c.

HAY—Scarce; $45.00.

Others unchanged.

COTTON—Active and firm; sales 10,300 bales; good ordinary, 18⅛c; low middling, 19⅛c; middling, 20c; middling Orleans, 20¼c; receipts, 12,891 bales; exports—to Liverpool, 3,171 bales; Bremen, 4,735 bales; stock, 208,325 bales. The rainy weather checks business.

Boston Cattle Market.

WATERTOWN, Mass., Jan. 28.—CATTLE—To-day, 11,33. Medium grades sold a shade higher than last week. Sales of choice, $11.00; extra, $10.00@10.75; first quality, $9.00@9.75; second class, $6.50@8.50; third class, $5.50@6.25.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—3,234. The supply in market was soon disposed of, and brought ¼@½c advance. Sales in lots, $3.75@6.00 each; extras, $6.25@8.50.

Pittsburgh Cattle Market.

EAST LIBERTY, Pa., Jan. 28.—CATTLE—Market unchanged; arrivals fair; best, 6½@7c; stockers, 3@4c.

SHEEP—Market slow; arrivals heavy; best, 6½@7c; medium, 5@5½c; common, 4@4½c.

HOGS—Market good; arrivals light; Philadelphia, $5.00@5.10; Yorkers, $4.70@5.00.

Pittsburgh Oil Market.

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 28.—Crude petroleum dull and lower at $2.10@2.15; refined quiet and weak; 17@17½c for car lots here.

DIED.

OWEN—At the Cambrian House corner of Clinton and Washington-sts., Jan. 27, 1873, Rev. Owen Owen, brother of the Rev. Dr. Rodger Owen, Philadelphia, and the late Rev. Dr. Owen, Baltimore, in his 70th year.

Funeral 1 p. m. this day from the Welsh Presbyterian Church, corner of Sangamon and Monroe-sts.

LIVINGSTON—On Jan. 27, at the hour of 3:25 p. m., at her residence, 722 Tyler-st., Mrs. Christina Livingston, relict of James Livingston, deceased, aged 82 years, 9 months, 15 days.

Funeral services will be held at her late residence on Thursday, at 10½ a. m. Friends of the family are invited.

"Yea, though I walk in death's dark vale,
Yet will I fear no ill;
For thou art with me, and thy rod,
And staff, me comfort still."

☞ Nova Scotia papers please copy.

GANO—On Tuesday morning, Jan. 28, after a lingering illness, Mary Jane, wife of John S. Gano, aged 45 years and 7 months.

Funeral services at the residence of her husband No. 53 Thirty-second-st., on Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend without further notice. Her remains will be conveyed to Spring Grove Cemetery for interment.

☞ Cincinnati papers please copy.

AUCTION SALES.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., AUCTIONEERS,
(ESTABLISHED JANUARY, 1856).
Office and Salesrooms,
Nos. 55 and 57 South Canal-st.,
Will hold Weekly Sales throughout the year 1873.
Mondays—REAL ESTATE.
Tuesdays—BOOTS AND SHOES.
Wednesdays—HORSES, CARRIAGES, AND HARNESS.
Thursdays—DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, HATS, &c.
Saturdays—HOUSEHOLD GOODS AND GENERAL MERCHANDISE.
Cash advances made on receipt of Merchandise. Consignments solicited.

IMPORTANT SALE OF OVER
$20,000!
WORTH OF
Diamonds, Watches,
Jewelry, Silver and Plated Ware, Music Boxes, Opera and Field Glasses, &c., &c.,
Saved from the recent fire at Boston.
AT AUCTION.

On Tuesday, Feb. 4, 1873, at our salesrooms, 55 and 57 South Canal-st. Sale commencing at 10 o'clock a. m. and continue until all is sold. For account of whom it may concern.

A large stock of the above goods, saved from the recent fire, some in a damaged condition. The diamonds comprise single and cluster rings, brooches, and gents' pins, many of them very fine and costly; gold watches, by Frodsham, Jules Gergensen, Adams, Patek Phillippe, Cooper, and other celebrated makers; silver watches in variety, from well-known European and American manufacturers; gold chatelaines, vest and guard chains, very fine music boxes, over 100 opera and field glasses, silver and plated knives, forks, spoons, ladles, &c., forming altogether one of the finest and largest stock of goods of this kind ever offered in this city. Goods on exhibition on Monday.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.

Our Regular Wednesday Auction Sale of
BOOTS AND SHOES
Will be a well assorted one of all grades of goods that consignors insist must be closed out at once.
Sale—Jan. 29, at 9 1-2 A. M.
GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
22, 24 and 26 Randolph-st.

AT AUCTION.

The Well-known and Established Saloon and Billiard Hall, No. 421 South Clark and Polk-sts., formerly occupied by Geo. H. Mansur, Esq. Three first-class Billiard Tables, and everything pertaining to a first-class saloon. The contents to be sold in round numbers, to the highest bidder, on Thursday, Jan. 30, at 12 o'clock sharp.
G. P. GORE & CO., Auct's.